THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 48. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE LAST HORROR.

Further Particulars of the Disaster to the Steamer Emma on the Mississippi River—Seventy Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21.—The Emma No. 3 left this port about 1 o'clock Saturday morning, with a moderate cargo of pig-iron, groceries, wine, and four hundred bales of cotton, half of which was for Evansville.

The following persons are known to have been on her:—W. G. Spence, D. Kincade, J. R. Forbes, of Lauderdale county, Adam Pfeister, of Owensboro, Kentucky, and four wood-choppers from Cincinnati, none of whose names appear as known to have been saved. The first three names were farmers, having just disposed of their cotton, and were on their way home.

Pfeister had engaged to manage a plantation in Arkansas, and had gone to bring his wife and children. The woodchoppers' names cannot be ascertained. A party of young ladies from Danville, Kentucky, were also reported to have taken passage, but did not; they left here on Saturday evening on the St. Louis packet.

From additional particulars, we learn that when the boat took fire, Captain Maratta, with his brother, lowered the yawl, intending to place the ladies in it and take them ashore, and notwithstanding the fact that he stood in it with a cocked revolver, warning them to keep away until he had landed the ladies, when he would return, the passengers and several of the deck hands made a rush for and swamped it, all who were in it at the time going to the bottom, except the captain, who seized a fender and again resumed the work of saving the passengers by building floats.

His conduct, as well as that of the other officers of the boat, and the officers of the steamer Columbian, which passed the wreck two hours after the accident occurred and rescued the survivors, is highly commended.

The officers of the Belle Memphis report the wreck as still smoking when they passed. They also state that the accident occurred one mile from Randolph's Landing, that being the nearest point where skiffs were obtainable; also, that several persons were saved by citizens in that vicinity, and were, with the remainder of the survivors, taken to Cairo.

About 10 o'clock A. M., on the 19th, she struck a snag in the chute of Island No. 35, and commenced sinking slowly, remaining on the snag, despite all efforts to back her off and get her to shore. Every effort was made to stop the leak without success, when arrangements were made to send passengers and crew ashore in the boats. The were all safely placed in the yawl and as many passengers as it was deemed safe were plated in charge of Walter Maratta, clerk. Before these arrangements were complete, the steamer careened, upsetting the stoves and setting fire to the cabin. As the flames were seen bursting forth, Captain Maratta and the officers could not restrain the affrighted crowd, who jumped into the yawl before it could be sent beyond their reach, and was swamped, and all on board were probably lost, as the yawl turned bottom upward, and just then the flames drove those remaining on board to other parts of the boat, and the yawl was seen no more.

Efforts were being made at the same time to launch the life-boat from the hurricane deck, but the flames prevented that, and then doors, planks, bales of cotton, and *debris* even made use of, by all who could, to reach the shore.

Pilot Attenborough, Mate Caleb Maratta, and the captain assisted everybody possible with such means of saving themselves, and after all were gone, Maratta reached the wheel, and remained until taken off by skiffs from shore.

Mate Caleb Maratta, Pilot Attenborough, three passengers, first chambermaid, and first cook found barely room on the narrow strip of the forecastle, sheltered from the flames by casks of wine, which they prevented burning by throwing on water with their hats, until they were taken off by skiffs from shore.

As there were no houses nearer than one mile, no assistance could reach them until the boat was sunk, and all above the water consumed except the narrow strip spoken of.

The people on shore rendered every assistance possible, picking up those in the river and helping those already on the shore.

The steamer Columbian, Captain William Barnes, bound for St. Louis, arrived two hours afterward, and picked up every one who could be found, and brought them to Cairo. Many were without shoes, coats, or hats, having thrown them off to assist themselves in reaching shore. The officers of the Columbian supplied these necessaries, and treated all so kindly that the survivors are loud in their praise. It is possible that some of the missing were taken to farm houses, some miles from the river, and are safe.

The steamer's hull lies in eighteen feet water, with her bow still on the snag, about eighty feet from the Tennessee shore, above the point, in the foot of the chute.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

One Hundred and Fifty Animals Perish by Fire in a Dairy—Heavy Loss Caused by an Incendiary.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Feb. 21 says:—

We mentioned yesterday morning that as we went to press the light of a large fire was visible in the northeastern horizon. The light was a strange one, and, as seen from the river bank at the foot of Lawrence street, might almost have been mistaken for the aurora borealis. The phenomenon was caused by the burning of the barn and stables of Washington Dairy, No. 1, owned by B. Cavagna & Son, the well-known grocers of No. 31 West Fifth street. The farm is situated on Dock creek, on the Montgomery road, opposite the camp-meeting ground, about four miles from Cincinnati and one mile this side of Sharpsburg.

The Dairy used to look not unlike a Florida town as one approached it in the distance, with its neat residence, outhouses, and extensive stables. There was one horse stable one hundred and thirty feet in length by fifty in width, and forty-five feet high, the upper portion being used for the storage of hay. The cattle stables were three in number, one used for the milch cows being about one hundred and fifty by fifty feet, and the others occupied by Mr. Cavagna's prize bulls and cattle wintering, small substantial buildings. There was also a large barn stored with grain, middlings, etc. The horse stable and cow stable which are destroyed were worth $18,000.

It was 2 o'clock on Sunday morning when "Andrews," a man who has been in Mr. Cavagna's employ for ten or twelve years, was awakened by a great light and the barking of the dogs, and discovered that the three fated buildings were in flames. They seemed to have blazed up at once, each being already on fire in several places, leaving, in connection with the quiet Sunday morning hour, little doubt that an incendiary had done the devilish work. To arouse Mr. Anthony Cavagna, who, with his wife, resided on the farm, and the ten or twelve hands employed there, was the work of a moment, but it was seen at once that all efforts to save the cows would be useless.

A strong wind was blowing and the entrances to the stables were already wrapped in flames. The cisterns were inside the stables and could not be approached. One desperate effort was made to release some of the 121 milch cows, of fine breed, that were being roasted alive. Several were released, but only one could be gotten out, the remaining 120 being burnt alive. The horse stable could not be entered, over 200 tons of hay, stored aloft and in the connecting barn, burning with frightful rapidity and heat, and forbidding near approach. Fourteen of the fine large mules for which Mr. Cavagna has been long noted, and for a pair of which he recently refused $1000, three fine colts, and fifteen fine calves, were consumed. With this portion of the property went several wagons, ten or twelve sets of harness, fifty or sixty tons of grain and feed, plows and farming implements of all kinds. A stable, containing two cows in process of fattening, stood near the bull stable, which fortunately lay about thirty-five feet to windward, and was protected by dint of throwing bucketfulls of water upon it. The residence, also to windward, was likewise kept drenched. The bulls, three in number, and valued at $2000 each, were led out of danger.

In one hour and a half nothing but burning embers remained at Washington Dairy No. 1, long known favorably in Cincinnati by the quality of its milk and butter.

At 5 o'clock Sunday morning Mr. Cavagna was aroused by a loud knocking at the front door of his residence, and informed of his loss by the milkman who had awakened him. He drove with his son Pierre at once to the hideous scene—hideous because amid the blackening embers lay the still burning carcasses of his favorite horses, mules, and cows. It was a sickening sight, and came near breaking down the old man's spirit, for many were favorite animals, and some of rare breed that money could scarcely replace.

CUBA.

The Captain-General and the Volunteers—Recent Troubles in Cardenas—Execution of Cuban Prisoners.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 19.—The irrepressible volunteers are beginning to "haul in their horns" to a certain extent, and they are no longer permitted to have their ownway in everything. Rodas has not surrendered to them in a single instance, and if the Spaniards are once enabled to retire their troops from the seat of war, or if a respectable force of regulars should be quartered in Havana, the Government will quietly but firmly take the power once more in its own hands. Rodas will not permit the rabble to constitute itself judge, jury, accuser, and hangman. Seven volunteers who had committed various crimes, from attempts to assassinate to burglary, were sent by the last steamer to Spain as prisoners for Ceuta; among them was the drum major of the 7th Battalion. Five members of the 5th Volunteer Battalion who were connected with the cowardly and brutal assassination of Greenwald are in the Cabana; their friends go from house to house and threaten to wreak vengeance on the persons of such as should dare to declare against the assassins; but, nevertheless, I have no doubt that the Government will be enabled to accumulate sufficient testimony in order to shoot the principals connected with the assassination.

THE TROUBLE IN CARDENAS.

The row in Cardenas, or rather the one attempted, ended very ludicrously. The Governor and people demanded that the Government grant the necessary permission to hold a fair, which was acceded to. But the Governor of Cardenas, instead of holding simply a fair, sold permission to some gamblers to open their establishments, and monte, faro, and other hazard games were openly carried on. The Captain-General heard of it, and immediately sent to Col. Arnaor, the Governor, an order to hold himself in readiness, and report himself at Santiago de Cuba for further orders. The volunteers hearing of this action, sent a telegram to the Captain-General requesting him to annul his order, and declaring that they would not have any other Governor except the one who had just accepted bribes to allow gambling. The Governor himself telegraphed to the Captain-General that evening that six thousand people, between volunteers and citizens, were then before the palace, all of them anxious that he (Arnaor) should remain. Rodas replied coolly:—

"Never mind the six thousand; you will take the first train in the morning and come to Havana, delivering your command on receipt of this. If anything is committed contrary to law in your city, I shall take measures to have the offenders seriously punished."

Did the volunteers rebel? Nothing of the sort. The commanders of the different volunteer battalions sent a telegram to Rodas on the following morning, disavowing, on behalf of themselves and their commands, any complicity in the telegram said to have been forwarded. Rodas grinned, and that ended the matter, except that Colonel Arnaor, as an old friend and acquaintance of Rodas, has been more severely punished than any other officer would have been.

THE SCHOONER HERALD.

The Nassau schooner Herald, which drifted on the reefs near Gibarra on the 10th inst., during a heavy norther, had thirty-six Cubans on board, among them two colored men and a Chinaman. The expedition was commanded by General Golcouria, of Lillian, etc., fame, and if the norther had not interfered, the schooner and her cargo would undoubtedly have been landed at Punta de Mulus. The Captain of the schooner was Eley Camacho, the former Purser of the steamer Comanditario, which was captured by him, and then recaptuaed by the Spaniards, and is now doing duty as a gunboat under the name of the Gorrion. The Gibarra volunteers, after landing such arms from the wrecked schooner as they could get out, went in search of the filibusters, and managed to meet them at the Rosbalona and Sierra de Socarena. They killed seven and captured four, who were executed at Holguin on the 14th inst. One of the four had been a clerk in the Havana Post Office, two were telegraph operators in Havana, and the fourth was a ship carpenter from Regla. After landing they were reinforced by ten Cubans, commanded by Priscilliano Cardet, who was killed in the first encounter. The filibusters resisted bravely, killing two Gibarra volunteers and several soldiers, besides a number wounded. It is stated by the *Diario* that the remainder of the expedition was surrounded in the Sierra de Socareno, and that they would not be able to escape. Those who were shot stated that every man on disembarking took only a rifle and twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

SANTA ANNA.

The veteran Santa Anna is still in the city. A plan is maturing to smuggle him out of the city by some means and enable him to reach Mexico. Should his friends attempt to do this, they would find but very little difficulty in carrying out the idea. Should this not be done, however, Santa Anna may be found within a few days in Nassau.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The new gunboats have replaced the men-of-war which have done duty as cruisers and blockaders. The Astuto, cruising on the south side, discovered an insurgent camp near Santa Cruz del Sur, and went there for troops. The gunboat could not go near enough to shell, so the troops were embarked on a lighter, a cannon placed on it, and the camp attacked on the morning of the 11th, resulting in the killing of two Cubans, the burning of several houses, and the capture of a Cuban yacht, which, as the *Diario* observes, caused great satisfaction in Santa Cruz, as this yacht had kept all passing merchant vessels in a continual state of alarm. How is this? The *Diario*, or any other Spanish journal, never mentioned that an old sailboat could frighten Spanish sailors, and that the Cuban squadron was no myth. But if the *Diario* would tell what it knows it would say that over twenty-five craft of different tonnage are making regular trips between Nassau, Jamaica, Hayti, and the coasts of this island, and that some of them beat the Spanish Correo in the regularity of their trips.

—The telegraph between India and England still makes very bad work of its despatches. Captain Sherard Osborn, a few weeks ago, received the following:—"Bombay, Jan. 26.—Children arrived. Wanted company with Eastern off Elgin Bay, Jan. 2. Well. Cruikshank," which required some little translation before telling its simple story, that the Chiltern had reached Bombay after parting company with the Great Eastern off Algoa Bay.

THE THEATRICAL PANIC.

Another House Collapsed—Tammany Goes Under—Three Smashes in One Week.

The few people who delight in the naked drama, and who assembled last evening at the portals of Tammany to enjoy the unadorned luxury of "The Seven," found that stately institution unlit and unopened. The calciums were out, the big banner was down, the coronet of gas was extinguished. A couple of disconsolate bill boys stood against the doors, who said they were waiting to see Mr. Grover.

It seems that Tammany was closed because the "Glorious Seven" did not draw people enough the night before to pay the gas bills. A notice was stuck up on the stage early in the morning yesterday to the effect that the place would be closed for two weeks. The company, who had not been paid for the current week, and several of whom claim back dues, were naturally agitated, and during the day made numerous applications at the business office to see Mr. Grover, but without effect. This collapse was not unexpected in other quarters.

The creditors of the establishment made a complaint that nobody was ever to be found; that the office was guarded by ushers, who telegraphed up stairs and reported Mr. Grover invariably to be out. It was further said by interested parties that the institution had cleared $40,000 the first two months, but that mismanagement had squandered the income. Various and curious rumors about the establishment were afloat for months past, when the grand issue of stock was made, and the town was astonished one morning by the reduplicated injunction to invest its money in the New York Amusement Company.

About six hundred dollars' worth of this stock was sold, and each note bore one or more coupons of admission to the N. Y. A. Company's places of amusement. Quite a shock was experienced on Saturday night last when the holders of these coupons were refused admittance to Tammany, and were told that the house had been sold. This proceeding is understood to have outraged Mr. Jarrett's sense of propriety, and he made a vigorous remonstrance with the director, and to have indirectly brought about the closing up of the establishment. Mr. Grover is now out of the concern, and is said to have left the city yesterday for Philadelphia.

The members of the company and the billboys feel aggrieved of course, and the holders of stock are understood to be watching the market nervously. An enterprising reporter of a penny paper, hearing that Tammany was closed, undertook to interview one of these same bill-boys, but falling to get any definite information, started off to the hotel on the corner of Twelfth street and Broadway, to find Rose Massey. That member of the "Glorious Seven" was attiring herself for the Leiderkranz ball, and had to conduct the interview through a half-mile speaking tube, which interview amounted to this:—

Reporter—Were any of the company at Tammany paid?

Voice—Yes, one.

Reporter—Who was that?

Voice—Alice Harrison, "Go 'way; I'm getting my back hair rolled."

The summary failure of the entertainment at Tammany to draw a respectable audience is another warning to managers that New York is not yet prepared for the blackguard forms of amusement which have found favor in European capitals.—*To-day's World.*

A SAD STORY.

A Newark Damsel Rejects an Honest Suitor and Weds a Felon—The Bride of an Hour Becomes a Raving Maniac.

Seven years ago, in the city of Newark, N. J., soon after the breaking out of the war, among the soldiers quartered at Camp Frelinghuysen was a young man of rather dashing appearance, named Charles Riley, or "Plucky" Riley, as he was called by his comrades and acquaintances.

Among the visitors was a young girl just merging into blooming, prepossessing womanhood, named Hannah Dolan. In the ordinary course of events pretty Hannah became acquainted with young Riley, whose offhand manner, that passes in a certain class of society for manliness, had the effect on Hannah of effacing all proper remembrance of a fine young fellow, a sailor to whom she was betrothed. His name was Edward Beal, a boatswain's mate in the navy. In due time Hannah and her "bould soger boy" were joined in the bands of matrimony by a clergyman in the presence of her friends.

The newly married couple started from the scene of the wedding in a carriage *en route* for a honeymoon trip, for which Riley had obtained leave of absence, but had not been gone more than an hour when the carriage was overhauled by the police detectives, and the groom-elect arrested and lodged in jail to await a trial on several grave charges, among which was forgery and bounty-jumping. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to serve a long term in the State Prison. The young bride, as may well be imagined, was driven almost to distraction, and to add to her overflowing cup of misery came the intelligence that Riley had already a wife living at the time of his marriage to her.

About eighteen months afterwards her first love, young Beal, returned from sea. He married a woman considerably older than himself, Hannah's relatives allege, out of sheer spite. This last disappointment was the last straw that broke the camel's back. Poor Hannah was gradually losing her reason, and recently became at times a raving maniac, so that it was dangerous to live with her. On Tuesday night she became so violent in her actions, and threatening to murder herself and everybody else, that her sister, Mrs. Isaac M. Demott, of No. 63 Newark street, with whom she lived, was compelled to call in an officer and have the unfortunate maniac removed to the station-house. Thither she was taken, and the necessary papers were made out, and the poor victim of man's deceit, cruelty, and inhumanity removed to the State Asylum at Trenton. Riley is said to have died in the State Prison since his incarceration.

THE CHINESE.

Letter from John Stuart Mill.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes the following letter from John Stuart Mill to a friend in that city, explaining his views on Chinese immigration:—

AVIGNON, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870.—Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge your letter of November 21.

I think you must have been misinformed as to the purport of the letter which I addressed, on the 23d of October, to a California citizen who had asked my opinion on the subject of the Chinese immigration. I certainly said that the settlement, in large numbers, of a population in a lower state of civilization, and willing to work for a lower rate of remuneration, would have a tendency to deteriorate the condition of the native laborer for wages, and would, so far, on general principles, justify restraints on immigration; but I urged, as a greatly preferable course, to endeavor, by education, to raise the Chinese population to the level of the American; and it is with great pleasure I learn from your letter that this is already being attempted with some success. The only measure of distinction which I did advocate was the enforcement of stringent laws against introducing Chinese under contract to work for particular persons, which is a form of compulsory labor—that is, of slavery. I should greatly deprecate the institution of a Chinese for an American population in all the departments of manual labor, the Chinese remaining what they are; but I distinctly stated in my letter that so long, at least, as the bulk of the immigrants return eventually to their own country, "the opportunity given to numerous Chinese of becoming familiar with better and more civilized habits of life is one of the best chances that can be opened up for the improvement of the Chinese in their own country, and one which it does not seem to me that it would be right to withhold from them."

I am, dear sir, yours, very faithfully,

J. S. MILL.

ANOTHER STORM IN WALL STREET.

Gold Dropping to 116—A Scene of Excitement—The Market Running Down of Its Own Weight.

Wall street was treated to a lively sensation in the Gold Room yesterday. It vividly recalled the tempestuous scenes which characterized the memorable September financial equinoctial. The transactions were on a scale of great magnitude, aggregating many millions, and were conducted with intense excitement. The extreme heaviness of the price on Wednesday night gave indications of a still more feverish market yesterday. At an early hour a number of operators hastened to throw everboard their gold purchased at higher figures.

The effect was a quick decline of nearly one per cent., when the bears began offering large amounts, which it was soon apparent the street would not purchase at current prices. The present condition of the market is a novel one, and entirely unlike the September whirlwind. Then, the large importing interest was short of gold; but now it is loaded up at prices ranging from 130 down to 120.

The importers, soon after the severe lesson of September last, determined they would not be again caught in the meshes of Wall street speculation, and consequently commenced buying gold for future requirements, preferring to incur the risks of a decline to the sharp twist which a bull movement might devise. The short interest, therefore, of the commercial classes, which has heretofore been the chief basis for a successful upward speculation, is on the bull side; while the operators in the Gold Room have reversed their tactics, and are chiefly ranged with the cliques operating for a decline. The market yesterday consequently exhibited but little strength, as, in fact, a majority of the speculators in the room are short.

The clique formed for the purpose of advancing the market kept themselves aloof from the transactions of the Room, each combination being indisposed to rally prices, lest some clique loaded up at higher figures might take advantage of any rise to sell off. This apprehension has also prevented new combinations being formed to check the downward tendency, and hence the market has not only received no opposition to its decline, but has been really assisted by the temporary withdrawal of parties speculating for a successful upward movement. The weakness of a large number of operators in the Gold Room also prevents any attempts at checking the decline; and the bears therefore appear to have the market entirely under their control.

The principal short interest created yesterday afternoon was made by active purchases for importers, who appeared anxious to average previous investments at higher figures, as well as being attracted by the heavy decline. The market at the close left off heavy, and a further decline to-day would seem probable.—*N. Y. Sun, to-day.*

BOLD ROBBERY.

The Vice-President of a New Jersey Bank Robbed of Over Seven Thousand Dollars—An Adroit Thief.

Yesterday afternoon a bold robbery was perpetrated in the Sub-Treasury building, by which the adroit thieves netted over $7000. The victim of the robbery is Mr. William Dunham, Vice-President of the National Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., who came to this city yesterday for the purpose of transacting some business on behalf of that bank.

He visited several offices and monetary institutions, the Park National Bank among the number. When Mr. Dunham left the Park Bank he had in his possession a morocco travelling satchel, containing over $7000 in United States coupon bonds, and currency amounting to nearly $300. He proceeded direct from the Park Bank to the office of the Sub-Treasury, which is situated at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets. He entered the room devoted to the redemption of currency, and placed the morocco satchel containing the bonds and currency on a desk.

At this juncture a stranger stepped up to him and directed his attention to a set of printed rules posted up against the wall. The old gentleman turned about to read the card, and when he had finished the perusal he turned again and reached for his satchel, but it had disappeared.

Mr. Dunham raised an alarm, but the thieves had decamped. It is supposed that the stranger who called his attention to the rules was the man who had stole the satchel, and had doubtless followed Mr. Dunham from the Park Bank, waiting an opportunity to obtain possession of the satchel. The bonds contained in the satchel are described as follows:—

One bond of 1864	$1000	Twelve bonds of 1867	$2000
One bond of 1865	1000	Three bonds of 1867	150
Three bonds of 1867	3000		
Two bonds of 1867	1000	Total	$7350

It was subsequently ascertained that two strangers entered the office immediately after Mr. Dunham, and these men are supposed to have stolen the satchel and contents. There are no detectives on the floor in which the office where the robbery was committed is situated, and this room can be reached without passing through the rotunda where the detectives are usually stationed.—*N. Y. Times, this morning.*

WANDERING WILLIE.

The Proposed Reception to Ex-Secretary Seward.

At noon yesterday the special committee of the Common Council, appointed to tender a reception to Hon. Wm. H. Seward on his approaching visit to New York, held a second meeting in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The meeting was presided over by Alderman Miller. It was announced that a despatch had been received from Mr. Seward, who is at present in Baltimore, stating that he would be in New York at 6 o'clock on Friday evening. He will remain at the Astor House, where he will be waited upon by a sub-committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Woltman, Robinson, and Galvin. It is contemplated to give the distinguished guest a banquet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but at present the committee do not seem to be certain whether he will accept this testimonial of their regard.

NO TIDINGS!

The City of Boston—No Tidings of the Missing Steamer.

Up to a late hour last evening no news in relation to the missing steamer City of Boston had been received by the agent of the Inman line. Men of high nautical authority (among others Commodore J. J. Almy, U. Navy) entertain the idea that the steamer may have been disabled in her machinery, and compelled to take wide sea room, under canvas, in which case her not being heard from would not indicate a disaster. There is still hope that she will soon be heard from.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam.	42¼
Con. Stock Scrip.	96¼	Western Union Tele	33⅝
do. scrip.	94¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	45
N. Y. & Erie Rail	27	Mil. & St. Paul R. ex d	62¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pf. ex d	76⅜
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	87⅞	Adams Express	62⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	101⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	21
Chi. and N. W. com.	70⅛	United States	51⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88	Tennessee 6s, new	48
Chi. and R. I. R.	121	Gold	116⅞
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	91⅞	Market steady	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Geary Puts his Foot Down Again—He Vetoes the House of Correction Bill—Colored Suffrage in West Virginia—A Judge Sent to Prison.

FROM THE STATE.

The Governor Vetoes the House of Correction Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25.—The Governor has sent the following veto message to the House:—

"EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1870.—It is with considerable reluctance that I return to the House in which it originated, without approval, 'An act to create a commission and establish, erect, and maintain a house of correction, employment, and reformation for adults and minors in Philadelphia.'

"I believe Philadelphia ought to have a House of Correction, and consider the present bill reasonably well adapted for the objects intended, but out of deference to the almost unanimous protest of City Councils, and the assurance that the important matter should receive very prompt action, I withhold my approval. Should they fail for one year to take the necessary steps for the establishment of the institution, I shall take the liberty to approve of any proper legislation for the purpose.

"JOHN W. GEARY."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25.—Among the bills reported favorably from committees were those providing a General Insurance law, incorporating the Saunders College, the House bill changing the name of the Board of Controllers of Philadelphia to Board of Education.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Connell, a supplement to the act providing for the appointment of interpreter to the courts of Philadelphia. Also, providing that no person shall be exempt from jury duty unless he files an affidavit setting forth the ground of exemption with the clerk of the court prior to the 1st day of July, which affidavit must be approved by the judge.

Adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco Musical Festival.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The Musical Festival has proved so decidedly successful that it is to be prolonged until Saturday.

A Judge Sent to Prison.

A police judge was yesterday sentenced to six months imprisonment for abusing a Chinese woman.

Washington's Birthday.

Washington's birthday was observed at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, by all the nationalities.

Barque Ashore.

The barque Osmyn, which recently went ashore on Whitley's Island, Puget Sound, has been abandoned by the underwriters.

Sailed from San Francisco, barque Sparkling Dew, for Sidney.

San Francisco Markets.

Flour and Wheat closed yesterday unchanged. Legal-tenders, 85½.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

WHEELING, Feb. 25.—In the House of Delegates yesterday joint resolutions to amend the State Constitution, striking out the word "white" from the suffrage clause and restoring the ballot to those disfranchised on account of participation in the Rebellion, was adopted by a vote of 38 to 18.

The Capitol question was up before both Houses yesterday. In the Senate a bill to repeal the act locating it at Charleston was passed by a vote of 14 to 7. A test vote in the House indicates its final passage.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Accident.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25.—A child of Louis Wolf, four years old, was burned to death yesterday by its clothes taking fire, while left alone in a room for a short time by its mother.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 85c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25.—Petroleum opened quiet.

BREMEN, Feb. 24.—Petroleum closed quiet at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Feb. 24.—Petroleum closed active.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Feb. 25, 1870.

The action of the Senate yesterday in discarding almost unanimously the inflation project of Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, produced a semi-panic in the New York Gold Room, which resulted in a decline in the premium to 116⅛, the lowest figure for eight years. This morning the market opened pretty lively, and the wires were burthened with rapid changes in the New York quotations, which clearly indicate in advance a panicky feeling for the day. The sales opened at 116⅛, advanced to 116¼, and at noon stood at about that point.

The loan market is quiet, and rates easy and unchanged.

Government bonds are in some request, but prices at the first board show a fractional decline on closing quotations yesterday, which, however, does not run through the entire list.

There was an improved activity at the Stock Board, and prices advanced. In State loans, the 6s, second series, sold at 106. City 6s were very active, and sales of the new bonds were made at par and the new do. at 101⅛@101¼, an advance of ⅛.

Reading Railroad was rather quiet, but stronger; sales at 48⅝@48 81-100, closing at 48⅞ bid; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56⅝@57; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 40¼; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 115½; Minehill Railroad at 51¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅝; and Norristown Railroad at 75½, and advance of ½.

Canal, Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks were not sold to any great extent, and the bids were only nominal.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	116¼	10·45 A. M.	116¼
10·05 "	116¼	10·46 "	116⅜
10·09 "	116¼	11·05 "	117
10·10 "	116¼	11·20 "	117⅛
10·11 "	116⅜	11·40 "	117⅛
10·12 "	116⅜	11·42 "	117⅛
10·41 "	116⅜	11·48 "	117

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s, 2d se	106	85 sh Penna R.	56¼
$400 City 6s, N	101⅛	46 do	56¼
$2000 do	101⅛	5 do	56¼
$2000 do	101⅛	100 do	56¼
$500 do	100¾	18 do	57
$1000 do, Old	100	100 do	56¼
$5000 Phil & E 7s, b60	88½	8 sh Norrist'n R.	75½
120 sh O C & A R R	40¾	100 sh Read R. b60	48¾
56 sh Cam & A R	200	do b30	48¾
85 wn	115¾	200 do	48¾
19 sh Minehill	51¾	100 do	48⅝
30 sh Leh Val	54¾	200 do	48⅝

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 113¾@113⅞; do., 1865 113⅝@114; do., July, 1865, 112¾@112⅞; do. do., 1867, 112⅝@112⅞; do., 1868, 112⅝@112¾; 10-40s, 111¼@112; Cur. 6s, 111@111½. Gold, 116¼.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼@115; do. 1864, 113⅞@113¾; do. 1865, 113¾@113¾; do., July, 1865, 112⅝@112¾; do., July, 1867, 112⅝@113⅛; do. July, 1868, 112⅝@113¼; 5s, 10-40, 111¾@112; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111@111½. Gold, 116¼@117.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½@116⅝; do., 1862, 114¾@114⅞; do. 1864, 113¾@113⅞; do. 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1865, new, 112¾@112⅝; do. 1867, do. 112¾@112¾; do. 1868, do., 112⅝@112¾; 10-40s, 111¾@111⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 116¼@117; Silver, 115@116. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $860@870; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $955@965; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $705@715.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The excitement in financial circles to-day recalled the days of last September, when every eye was directed to the fluctuations on the gold dial. The galleries of the Gold Room were, as then, thronged by an anxious crowd, while the amphitheatre was dense with brokers.

"The feverish tone of the market at the opening—the feeling being the bequest of the previous day's decline—prepared the dealers for a still further downward movement. The first regular quotation was 117¾, from which the price run rapidly down to 116¾, a vision of specie payments within a week almost startling the terrified 'bulls' out of their senses. There are hundreds of men in Wall street—Americans by birth and vaunt—who, paradoxically, are always on the 'bull' side of gold, and are ever belittling the country, the Government, and the finances. Such people are the victims of the present decline. In the long list of failures during the winter there were many houses with this same gloomy mental view of the Government who were constantly looking for the utter demoralization of the currency and a rise in gold to enormous figures. All these classes of commercial speculators and gold gamblers have been shipwrecked and laid up high and dry by the sudden subsidence of the premium on gold. The market had two distinct movements to-day. It first went off to 116¾ on the sale of 'long' gold, which was literally poured upon the market. It will be remembered that in the bank statement last week the curious discrepancy between the small loss of specie by the banks and the customs payments of the week was explained on the hypothesis that the decline of gold below 120 had then brought out vast stores of gold hoarded in families, in merchants' safes, and like private sources. This forenoon there were large sales of the same kind of gold. The effect was the decline to 116⅜, the speculators selling out as well. In the afternoon the price reacted to 117, but upon the receipt of the news that the Senate had unanimously adopted a resolution declaring against further inflation of the currency, and on its becoming known that Secretary Boutwell had bought one million of bonds at the Sub-Treasury in addition to the million solicited, another semi-panic set in and the price tumbled to 116⅛, which is the lowest since August, 1862. Inasmuch as the general rate paid for 'carrying' to-day was 4½@5 per cent., the market seems as yet without a short interest. Exceptionally, as high as seven per cent. was paid to have gold carried, which was two per cent. above the rate for money on call. The gold sold within the past few days has simply passed into the hands of a new line of buyers, who, as they are fresher in the market and have unimpaired margins, can make a better fight; but as the demand for gold is limited to the few hundred thousand dollars requisite daily to pay customs, and as exchange is without tone or firmness despite the decline, the market closed weak at the usual reaction from so great a fall. It was even said that Secretary Boutwell is preparing statistics to show that our exports for the expired six months of the current fiscal year are thirty millions in excess of our imports. It is not stated, however, whether the exports included shipments of five-twenties, the quotation for which advanced to 90 in London to-day, and, with the Senate resolution, assisted in the 'break' to 116¼. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—Gold cleared $57,445,000; gold balances, $1,378,301; currency balances, $1,700,792.

"In the Government list there was again a sympathetic movement with gold, the decline of one and a half per cent. in which produced a decline of about a half per cent. in the newer issues. In the old bonds—the 81's—quotations were for a time over a half per cent. higher than gold, which is the first time since our great national debt was created that our bonds have gone beyond par in gold."

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 117¼. Five-twenties, 1864, coupon, 114¾; do. 1864, do., 113¾; do. 1865, do., 113½; do. do., new, 112¾; do. 1867, 112¾; do. 1868, 112¾; 10-40s, 111½; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 30¼; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 26¾; Reading, 97¾; Adams Express, 62½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101; Chicago and Rock Island, 120½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.—The Flour market remains steady, and the inquiry from the home consumers continues fair, but there is not much doing in the way of shipment. About 600 barrels were taken, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@5·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25, and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged; 100 barrels sold at $4·75.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, with a moderate demand for prime lots. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·25. Rye is steady at $1 per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, with light receipts and stocks. Sales of 1000 bushels new yellow at 91@93c. Oats are firmer; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern sold at 53@55c. Barley is in fair request, with sales of 3000 bushels Canada at $1·10.

Bark

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

OUR ANNUAL SPRING TRADE.

From the Chicago Republican.

As the time approaches for the opening of the spring trade, it is natural for our mercantile community to feel some solicitude in regard to the prospects for a profitable season's business. From present appearances we can see no reason to doubt that trade will be as good during the coming spring as it has been in past seasons; nor is there wanting in the signs of the times encouragement to hope that the volume of business may be increased rather than diminished. The transactions of the past year have been on the whole profitable and satisfactory to our jobbers. It is true collections have at times been slow, but as the time draws near for interior dealers to procure their supplies for the coming demand for spring goods, they are making successful exertions to pay off arrears, and jobbers in all lines are accordingly in excellent spirit. Extensive preparations are being made on all hands. New and more commodious locations have been sought, large invoices of goods are daily arriving, and already the market is assuming an aspect of activity. It must be expected that, as values gradually decline, the seasons of trade will become more regular. They will be much shorter and more active; while the leisure seasons will, of course, be longer and duller. When the dull season is prolonged beyond the usual time, the nervous operator may weaken and croak, but we repeat that this state of trade may be expected until gold shall have been reduced to par, and all values shall proportionably decline. There can be no reason to apprehend a decline in our trade. The population of the Northwest is increasing rapidly; her resources are being developed, and the demand for goods cannot grow less, but must of necessity become greater from year to year. In supplying this increasing demand, Chicago has nowhere in the West a successful competitor. Her facilities are unsurpassed, and she must inevitably continue to distribute her wares in the future as she has done in the past. The country merchant obtains his goods in this market at precisely the same figures they are sold in Eastern markets, the trade discount only differing in the amount of four per cent., which will scarcely pay freight, and other expenses incurred in procuring them from those markets. Even this stumbling block to the trade is gradually being removed, and many of our jobbers are now giving the same terms offered East. Taking it all together, we ought to have, and the prospects are that we shall have, a heavy and remunerative spring trade. Let our jobbers go on moving, whitewashing, and stocking up with fresh bright fabrics, and we believe a prosperous spring's trade will surely follow.

HOW SPAIN RULES THE UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Our advices from Key West would seem to intimate that the State of Florida either has already been, or is about to be, returned to Spain.

We have before us the manifesto of certain Cubans who, with their families, had sought refuge at Key West from the lawless atrocities of the Havana volunteers. The action of the authorities of that place, however, on the death and funeral of Castanon, would imply that Spanish dominion had been reestablished on this side of the straits. The body of this man, who had instigated, applauded, and abetted every act of barbarity of the Havana volunteers, from the massacres of helpless women and children at Villanueva, to the late indiscriminate shooting of prisoners and intended extermination of every Cuban from his native soil—this man, who had, in utter scorn of our laws, come over from Havana, not to fight a duel (for he caused himself to be arrested), but to endeavor, by insulting a poor, feeble old man, to regain a little of the importance he had lost in Havana—this man's body is escorted to the vessel carrying him to Cuba by United States troops, with arms reversed, and accompanied by the Federal and municipal authorities of the place.

The persecution of the Cubans at Key West since this occurrence has been in every sense as relentless as that meted out to them in Cuba. Several of these Cubans have been arrested on the most frivolous charges, and, bail having been refused, are doomed to long imprisonment. The man who shot Castanon is known to have escaped.

But the climax was capped on Wednesday. The telegram in which the formal occupation of American territory by Spain is announced is addressed to Don Jose Morales Lemus, the representative of the Cuban republic in this country, and reads as follows:—

"KEY WEST, Feb. 22.—Martinez Ybor's cigar factory was closed yesterday, on the demand of the Havana volunteers."

This man Ybor was a cigar manufacturer of Havana, who, finding himself short of hands there, on account of the great number of his employes who had been forced to leave the island for their political opinions, followed them to Key West and opened a cigar manufactory there, employing upwards of 240 Cubans in his establishment.

Has Congress ever authorized the surrender of Florida to Spain? Or was the demand of the Havana volunteers for the banishment of a resident of the United States backed by the presence of a Spanish squadron?

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We congratulate Miss Anthony upon two important steps towards the release of woman from her state of bondage, one of which was recently taken in England and the other in America. Both relate to the prerogatives which man has most jealously kept to himself—in the one case the ballot, and in the other tobacco; and if the results have not yet been all that we could wish, the mere fact that the women, as Mrs. Chick used to say, have "made an effort," is in itself encouraging. Respecting tobacco, the Genius of Liberty came in the shape of a British shop-keeper, who sued a deserted husband for the value of a cigar-case and tobacco-pouch furnished to his runaway wife, and the argument of the plaintiff's counsel was that these articles might be reckoned among the "necessaries" of a lady which the husband was bound to pay for. It will gratify Miss Anthony to learn that a British jury concurred in this liberal opinion; and though a new trial has been ordered by the more conservative Judge of a higher court, the effort has been made, and the rights of woman to her Killickinick and Partagas asserted in the face of the law. In the matter of the ballot, triumph and disappointment are likewise mingled. In the Territory of Utah woman has at last achieved the right to vote, and it is in the city of the Great Salt Lake that she has first been permitted to exercise the proudest privilege of a free woman. That this victory should have been achieved in the very place where her subjection is most degrading, and the possession of such a weapon most formidable to her oppressors, is indeed a triumph. The only drawback is that now she has the weapon she won't use it, or at most she fights on the wrong side. Only six women came to the polls, and five out of the six seem to have voted for slavery. This beats the Pawtucket eagle which refused to fly away after Mr. Dorsey had paid $20 to a fire company for its freedom and brought a poet and a band of music to celebrate the ceremony of liberation. But courage, ladies! The good cause goes on. One of these days, maybe, you will discover your own unhappiness; and then the ballot and liberty, trousers and tobacco pouches, will soon follow.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE PIEGANS.

From the N. Y. Times.

When Custer, last year, moved against Black Kettle and the Cheyennes, destroying the camp of that thieving band with great slaughter, we defended and applauded the affair, because the offense had been greater even than the penalty. When Carr and his cavalry made his famous raid soon after, killing, capturing, and scattering hostile savages, we praised it, because the gang attacked were a plundering, murderous lot, who deserved all the chastisement that could well be inflicted. But the slaughter of the Piegans in Montana is a more serious and a more shocking affair than the sacking of Black Kettle's camp on the Washita. We do not deny that the band which Colonel Baker annihilated had been guilty of crimes, but the wholesale massacre of men, women, and children seems to have been a different affair from the surprise of Custer, and really an atrocious one.

Mr. Vincent Collyer's letter of the 22d to Mr. Brunot is dated from the Board of Indian Commissioners, Department of the Interior, and hence acquires a semi-official and even Governmental sanction; and that letter represents the attack on the Piegan village in Montana to have been simply a sickening slaughter. No other terms will properly qualify it; no redeeming merit attaches to it. A month ago, in the dead of winter, a great force of well-armed, well-mounted troops surrounded and surprised an Indian village, which was at once and perforce within their power. Did this force of our troops call for a surrender? Did they give any quarter? Mr. Vincent Collyer tells us that they did not, and that, on the contrary, though the savages numbered far less than our troops, the latter began and continued butchery until one hundred and seventy-three persons were killed.

What that "butchery" was may be known from the fact that, according to General Sherman's report, our only loss was one man "injured in falling from his horse." But of the Indians 173 paid the forfeit of their lives. And this is not all. Mr. Collyer tells us that of these 173 only fifteen were soldiers, or men between 12 and 37 years old, while at any rate only twenty-five were between the outside fighting ages of 12 and 60. Besides these, there were eight men killed over 60. Take these altogether, and we have a conceivable resisting strength of just thirty-three.

What of the other 140? Of these ninety were women, more than half over forty years of age; and the other fifty were children—all killed in "one fell swoop." "Many of the children," says Mr. Collyer, "were in their parents' arms," and all were under twelve years of age. Can we call the killing of 173 people, of whom 140 were women and children, anything but a sickening slaughter?

We do not desire to wander into mere sentimentality in this matter, but here are the horrible official facts. They are derived from Lieutenant W. B. Pease, an officer of the army, and agent of the Blackfeet, of whom, according to our remembrance, the Piegans are a sub-tribe, and they are indorsed or attested by General Sully, a well-known Indian fighter and negotiator in our army. Are not the facts sufficiently shocking to demand an inquiry by Congress? We admit that, during the past year, the Piegans have committed many outrages, and have rendered themselves liable to be punished; but so long ago as the 23d of December, General Parker, the Indian Commissioner, declared that "in Montana the danger of a serious outbreak, it is believed, is past." The question is whether a wholesale slaughter of women and children was needed for the vindication of our arms; and whether capture, as in the cases of Custer and Carr, would not have accomplished all needful purposes.

THE RING MILLSTONE.

From the N. Y. World.

The allies of the ring are chorusing that this war upon them is a fight of factions, nothing more; that Democrats of the State must keep out of it, and that Democrats of the Union must wash their hands of it.

Again we repeat that we who are fighting the ring deserve the moral sympathy of every Democrat in the State, and are entitled to the sustaining votes of every representative of the Democracy of the State. The reasons why, we shall endeavor to present before the votes of the Senate and Assembly are called for upon any affirmative measure. These thieves of the ring not only have dishonored the party by their corruption; not only have betrayed it by complicity with radical misrule; but they have also treacherously assaulted its leading men throughout the State, assailed the official heads of its organization, State and national, and defrauded of his rightful majority the party's candidate in a Presidential election.

Local and State reasons for casting off the ring millstone are more numerous than the greenbacks in their coffers. But the fight has still a wider horizon; and so commands the interest and the sympathy of every honest Democrat throughout the Union. Let the ring keep rule here, we have already said, and New York State is lost to the Democracy next fall; the Union is lost in 1872; and all the hopes perish of its speedy redemption from radical misrule, from a tariff law, for example, three lines in which rob the people of the United States of twice as much as the grand sum total of all the annual taxes of the city and county of New York—the ring's placer.

Let an Illinois Democrat show one of the widening ripples from the corruption which centres here. New York is a city set on a hill. Neither its light nor its darkness can be hid. If its light be darkness, that is defeat to the Democracy of the Union: if its light be light indeed, that is life and vigor to the Democracy of the Union.

"To the Editor of the World:—

"To show you how the shameful character of your city government and some of your courts affects the Democratic party all through the country, you have only to read the speech, at Springfield last fall, of our Governor, General Palmer. He admitted the gross corruptions of the Republicans in this State; he was wholly unable to defend them; but he answered our complaint of them by pointing to the city of New York.

"'Look,' said he, 'at the Democratic city of New York, where all that is necessary for the Democratic managers to do is to draw their order for the majority which they require, and it is always honored. Take that, and there is not such a misgoverned, becursed, and wronged community on earth. Even there the people are beginning to rebel against that despotism of thieves and robbers.' Whether this is exaggerated or not, you can see what we Democrats of the West have to meet.

"A WESTERN DEMOCRAT."

Against such arguments, how shall we effectually contend? A minority, we need converts to make a majority. How shall the Democracy persuade good men, hitherto their opponents, but now agreeing with them upon every issue of the future, to join the company or the party of the thieves of the ring? We may point to the widespread corruptions of Washington; their old leaders point them, as General, now Governor, John M. Palmer, of Illinois, successfully pointed them—to the concentrated corruptions of the New York city ring.

What answer? The answer of honest Democrats—this corrupt ring must be destroyed. The answer of patriotic Democrats—this fatal ring must be destroyed.

THE FIRST BRITISH PEER IN BANKRUPTCY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Bankrupts—to surrender at Basinghall street—Henry Pelham Alexander Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, Carlton House terrace and Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire, March 16, at eleven." The exact meaning of the above extract, taken from the columns of the London *Gazette* by our special correspondent in that city, is that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle was declared a bankrupt, and made to "surrender" to the law and to place on the record the fact that he could not, or would not, pay his creditors, and how and what amounts are due to them. He is allowed to the 16th day of March to do it—no longer. The first British peer in bankruptcy! It appears an unenviable distinction, but constitutes a really important event in English history. Hitherto a peer could not be legally declared a bankrupt. The order of aristocracy stood firm on its privilege. British law has now stepped in in its majesty, and decided that his Grace of Newcastle may be adjudicated a bankrupt, his barony, titles, and so forth, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The event becomes thus of great importance, standing out, as it will, as a prominent landmark of the progress of the European democracy towards a complete triumph over feudalism and the law of primogeniture. When the great Norman William "flashed his conquering spears" from his native vineyards to Britain, William de Villa Tancredi served as chamberlain in the royal train. From him, as is claimed, came John de Clinton, a baron of the Parliament in the year 1299, and thence his Grace the present Duke of Newcastle. It is an ancient and distinguished lineage, great in wars, gallant in love and famous in legislation and politics. Society, as at present constituted, will be more benefited, however, by the triumph of the London tipstaff over the coronet to-day than ever were the peoples hitherto by all the tilts and jousts and sword-strokes and revels and routs of the forefathers of the Duke. The democracy of England can wait patiently, but they always win in the end.

The Duke of Newcastle having obtained a clean certificate of bankruptcy, no suspicion attaching it will stand in a new yet significant position. He will, perhaps, be debarred from the aristocratic clubs, and thus be made eligible for membership in the Manchester Radical Reform Association. Here he can come out as an Englishman—a peer among his peers—and take the lead. He would thus be able to temper the violence of Broadhead and the rest, advance the Democratic cohorts to measures of salutary reform, become the Louis Philippe *egalite* of British revolutionism, and so perhaps distance the Prince of Wales in a Presidential canvass for votes.

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CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Monferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 26 2p§
CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 26 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.
WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES J. WOLBERT, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that ELIZA WOLBERT, the widow of said decedent, has filed her petition with inventory and appraisement of personal property elected to be retained by her under act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on Saturday, March 5, 1870, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
EDWARD D. McLOUGHLIN,
2 18 ftu4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL WARE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JACOB W. FRY and CHARLES M. LUKENS, Administrators of SAMUEL WARE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street (second story front), in the city of Philadelphia. 2 23 wfm5t

LUMBER.
1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2000 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
9§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.
READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or roofs worked men supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4§tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

MACHINERY.
PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR
Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders.
This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc., and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.
Sections applied free of charge to test its merits.
Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with
KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG,
MACHINERY AGENCY,
No. 917 MARKET STREET.
2 10 thstulm* PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS.
Important to Book-keepers.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
(COPYRIGHT SECURED).
Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.
By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.
You are invited to call and examine it.
PUBLISHED BY
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
12 23 thstulm PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY, ETC.
NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO BRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of (4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

SHIPPING.
LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 12 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 26§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 11 Noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F.....45 | St. John's, N. F.....20
by Branch Steamer.....| by Branch Steamer.....|
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid annecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $73; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $73; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
ORLRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 66 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship ZODIAC,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On FRIDAY, February 25, at 6 A. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
R. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
2 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The closing exercises of Jackson Night School, Twenty-sixth section, were held yesterday evening in the school building, Twelfth and Federal.

—Messrs. Wm. B. Mann, Joseph C. Ferguson, and Thomas K. Finletter have been approved as the sureties of Thomas J. Worrell, Esq., City Solicitor elect.

—John W. Morrison, sixty-five years old, was yesterday afternoon found in a dying condition on a lot at Twenty-first and Sharswood streets. He was removed to the St. Joseph Hospital.

—The children who were run over in Kensington on Wednesday afternnon were not Representative Adaire's. Their father's name is Alexander Adaire, the same as that of the Representative. The latter has no children. He is not married.

—Yesterday afternoon William and Francis Creighton, aged eight and twelve years respectively, were dangerously injured by being run over by a train of coal cars at Broad and Washington avenue. William was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died last evening. The youths resided near where the accident occurred.

—Last evening the graduating class and students of the Philadelphia Dental College assembled at the residence of the Dean, No. 1112 Arch street, where a sumptuous banquet was partaken of. There were present as invited guests Professor Leidy, Dr. Agnew, Rev. Mr. Withrow, ex-Governor Pollock, T. W. Starr, Esq., Dr. Gunning, of New York, and other gentlemen. The company did not separate until a late hour.

—Yesterday was observed by the different Presbyterian congregations in this city as a day of prayer in behalf of schools, colleges, and seminaries of learning. Meetings were held for this purpose in several churches in different sections of the city, thus affording an opportunity for the congregations to unite in religious worship. At the Spring Garden Church, Eleventh street, below Green, an address was made by Rev. Mr. Cunningham, and prayers were offered by several clergymen and laymen. At the Powelton Presbyterian Church, Powelton avenue and Thirty-ninth street, addresses and prayers in behalf of the object were made by Rev. Drs. Musgrave, Beadle, Dulles, Breed, and Hale, and Rev. Messrs. Smith, Dana, and Radcliff.

—The following is a copy of a letter received yesterday from the Treasury Department:—

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1870.—Sir:—Richard Peltz, Esq., Receiver of Taxes, Philadelphia, has written to this office respecting stamp duty on receipts for taxes, and has referred to you. Such receipts issued by the Tax Receiver or other municipal officers in the discharge of his official duties are exempt by section 164 revenue law compilations.

"Very respectfully, C. DELANO.
"Wm. R. Leeds, Esq."

A reference to the section referred to will show that it clearly exempts all papers issued by the officers of the United States, or of any State, county, town, or municipal corporation, acting in an official capacity, and it is curious that it should have escaped the notice of those concerned. In all the city departments in which money has been received, there has been much trouble and delay in making change when persons paying bills of over twenty dollars have not had two cents for the stamp, all of which will be avoided in the future.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 116¾.

—The Senate appears to be strongly opposed to any extension of the currency.

—Numerous outrages were perpetrated on Chinese in San Francisco on Tuesday.

—The project to create a new county, to be called Petrolia, has failed in the Legislature.

—Several severe shocks of earthquake have recently been experienced in the island of Hawaii.

—A bank messenger was robbed of $7350 in bonds and $1000 in greenbacks while in the New York Sub-Treasury yesterday.

—A judgment for $185,000 was rendered against the Government yesterday in the Court of Claims for cotton seized at Savannah.

—Senator Revels' case was again before the Senate yesterday, but no vote was reached. An effort will be made to obtain one to-day.

—Another coal miners' strike will commence at Wilkesbarre on Monday. The Miners' Union claim that it will become general.

—Mr. Whittemore proposes returning home at once, and should a renomination be offered will probably accept and certainly be re-elected.

—Hon. W. J. Howard is in Washington striving, on behalf of Pennsylvania corporations, to secure an early reversal of the legal-tender decision.

—The Minnesota Legislature has passed a bill providing for submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution giving the suffrage to women.

—No change will be made by the Sinking Fund Commissioners in the mode of paying the State obligations, in consequence of the recent legal-tender decision.

—The annual appropriation bill was considered in the House at Harrisburg yesterday. The appropriation for public printing was reduced from $35,000 to $25,000.

—A bill was introduced in the House at Harrisburg yesterday, by Mr. Johnson, to prevent the erection hereafter of steam-engines or boilers near public schools.

—The House bill removing disabilities from three thousand persons was concurred in by the Senate yesterday. Senator Wilson has moved for a reconsideration of the vote, in order to strike out several names.

Foreign Affairs.

—Mr. Gladstone's Land bill is unpopular in Ireland.

—Much anxiety prevails in England relative to Mr. Bright's health.

—M. Ollivier announced in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, that the Government proposed to abandon the system of nominating candidates for Deputies. Thereupon a stormy debate arose, resulting in a vote tantamount to one of want of confidence in the Ministry.

—The Asiatic Society of Bengal have printed in their *Proceedings* an account of an accident at the gun-foundry, Gossipur, during a thunderstorm in August last. The five chimneys of the building are each "protected" by a lightning conductor. A party of men at work on a heavy casting were moving a pot containing two tons of molten iron, when all at once nineteen of them were struck to the ground, some who were working the crane being thrown to a distance. Beyond the fright, they suffered no harm, and the overseer and another man, who were among them, felt nothing of the shock. It is remarkable that a low building should have received the stroke, when within a few yards was the chimney of the gun-furnace eighty feet high.

—Mr. W. Theobold, in a paper read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, describes some curiously engraved agate beads, of a kind different from any in the British or South Kensington Museum, which he has collected in the Benares district. He supposes them to be of Bactrian origin and of high antiquity.

—Recent investigations show that both coal and copper occur in the Nicobar Islands; the former is similar to that found in the Andamans.

HARRISBURG.

The State Treasury Investigation.

The Senate Finance Committee on the State Treasury held a meeting this evening.

Mr. Irwin presented himself.

The chairman, Mr. Billingfelt, inquired whether he was ready to respond to questions.

Mr. Irwin replied that depended very much upon what they wanted to examine him on.

The chairman then had read the resolution authorizing the investigation.

Mr. Irwin begged leave to make a statement exonerating the chairman, Mr. Billingfelt, for newspaper imputations that Mr. Billingfelt desired that he (Irwin) might not be compelled to testify, asserting that Mr. Billingfelt had always expressed a desire to hear Mr. Irwin.

Treasurer Irwin, being sworn, stated that he was not now in possession of the public funds, and that, to answer the questions of the committee, it would be necessary for him to examine books in the Treasurer's and Auditor General's office to prepare himself. He therefore desired some favor shown to Mackey, and the committee accordingly postponed his further examination until Wednesday evening next.

Mr. Thomas Nicholson, the cashier of the present Treasurer, was sworn, and testified that during eight different years he had been associated with the treasury; moneys had always been kept on the same system; during the whole time he never saw a transaction that the whole world might not have looked on; no illegal use of funds had been made to his knowledge; accounts had been kept, as already stated, in bank, vault, &c.; he recapitulated the testimony of Mr. Mackey in regard to the corporation checks being deposited in the vault, and also stated that when General Irwin handed over his papers to Mr. Mackey there was among them a receipt from William B. Mann for sixteen hundred and ninety-three dollars, which was counted as cash, and was still in the vault; there was a difference between that and apparent balances of sometimes two and three hundred thousand dollars, because the treasury did not always get immediate credit for its advances to members, departments and deposits to meet interest coupons; the vault account, to-day, consisted of seven thousand dollars in money, fifty-nine dollars Clearfield Bank notes, and four hundred dollars in other funds.

The vault account was liable to increase and decrease as corporations deposited their checks. In reference to the loss from the failure of the Bank of Commerce of Erie, the money of the State was deposited in it through the influence of Gideon J. Ball, who was the cashier of the bank.

The witness then gave his opinions, at the request of the committee, on a variety of subjects connected with the State treasury and legislation. He justified the practice of the treasury in refusing pay of school warrants to counties delinquent in the payment of tax due the commonwealth.

Messrs. Billingfelt and Wallace, however, denounced this practice, as being unjust to the school interests and illegal.

The witness continued that he knew nothing of the State Treasurer getting the benefit of State deposits. He then, at length, denounced the existing practice of having funds due the commonwealth sent from Pittsburg, or other distant points of the State, to Harrisburg, and afterwards returned to the same localities to pay discount or other claim checks received for land. Warrants from remote portions of the State were considered as cash, and were deposited in Harrisburg banks and collected without charge. He declared that every dollar in the State treasury, and a million and a half in addition, belonged to the sinking fund, and large appropriations for soldiers' orphans and common schools had eaten into the fund; the repeal of the State tax on real estate in 1863 had also reduced the receipts nearly a million a year.

He enlarged upon what he called the bungling system in Pennsylvania, by which country treasurers paid judges without warrants; by which advances were made to almost everybody, from Governor to paster and folders, and by which warrants were paid before they became due. County treasurers failed to make quarterly reports, as required by law; and in Philadelphia alone the State was annually defrauded of at least a hundred thousand dollars in tavern licenses.

Mr. Taggart, cashier under Irwin, was sworn, and testified that the receipt of Wm. B. Mann had been for money advanced to that position, for services as District Attorney, and also in examining foreign insurance accounts. Mr. Mann had been paid by State Treasurer Kemble, but had overdrawn his compensation by the amount of this receipt. The witness believed, however, that there had been no final settlement on Mr. Mann's account.

Adjourned till Wednesday evening.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of Councils.

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair.

Mr. Shallcross offered a resolution relative to an appeal being entered from the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court in the case of the City Trusts. Adopted.

Also the following resolution relative to certain cases in which the city of Philadelphia is a party, affecting the trusts now held by the said city.

Whereas, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has dismissed the bill filed by the City of Philadelphia vs. the Board of Trusts of No. 6, January 1, 1870; and whereas, the said court, sitting at Nisi Prius, has issued an injunction in the case of William Welsh et al. vs. The City of Philadelphia et al., of No. 47, January 1, 1870, enjoining the defendants from interfering in any manner with the said Board of Trusts; and whereas, it is the duty of Councils of the city to test the validity of the act of Assembly providing for the appointment of the said Board of Trusts by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the said two cases, yet out of deference to the expressed decision of the highest court of the State, it is proper that pending said appeals no effort should be made to exclude the new Board of Trusts from possession and control of the said Trusts, if such possession and control is given to them by the said court; therefore,

Resolved, That Wm. M. Meredith, Edward Olmstead, John Goforth and Franklin B. Gowen be retained as counsel of the city in the said case of Welsh et al. vs. the city of Philadelphia, in the Supreme Court, and that said counsel be authorized and requested to enter an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the city of Philadelphia vs. the Board of Trusts, and also to enter such appeal in the case of William Welsh et al. vs. the city of Philadelphia, if the final decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania therein shall be adverse to the said city; and that the Committee on Girard Estate be authorized and directed, upon the request of the said counsel, to take such measures as may be necessary to perfect either or both of said appeals.

Resolved, That nothing in the resolution which became a law July 30, 1869, entitled "A resolution of instructions to certain city officials," shall be construed as an intention, or to authorize the officials of the city, to resist any proper legal process issued to place the said Board of Trusts in possession and control of the trust property held by the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. King accepted the decision of the Supreme Court as final, and hoped the resolution would be indefinitely postponed.

Considerable debate ensued, Messrs. Barlow and King speaking in favor of postponement, and Messrs. Cattell, Franciscus, Shoemaker and Hodgdon for the adoption of the resolution.

The motion to postpone was lost—yeas 4, nays 22. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Franciscus, from the Committee on Railroads, submitted an ordinance providing that passenger railway cars running north and south shall have the right of way in crossing intersections, and it shall be unlawful for cars running east and west to cross until those running north and south shall have passed.

Mr. Barlow, chairman of the committee to try the Twenty-fifth ward contested case, reported that for the past ten days contestant failed to produce any additional testimony, and that taken is not sufficient to affect the right of respondent. Report accepted and committee discharged.

Mr. Barlow presented a bill appropriating $50 to Dr. W. McFarland for medical services. The consideration was postponed until next Thursday.

The following bills from Common Council were concurred in: An ordinance appropriating $500 for the argument of certain cases in the Supreme Court; one requesting Governor Geary not to sign the bill relative to the house of correction.

The bill appropriating $35,483 to the Receiver of Taxes for 1870 was passed.

The bill establishing the department of Port Wardens was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Common Council resolution of request to the Legislature, urging the passage of an act supplementary to an act consolidating the city of Philadelphia, relative to enforcing the collection of taxes, was concurred in.

It was announced that Common Council refused to concur in the amendment of Select Council, striking out the appropriation of $10,000 for music in the public schools.

A motion to insist on the amendment was lost—yeas 12, nays 12.

Mr. King made a motion to recede, with the same result.

Adjourned.

Common Branch—This branch met at the usual hour, President Wagner in the chair.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, stating that they had adopted a resolution desiring the use of Thirty-first street beyond its present opening to Oxford street, and Oxford street to Thirty-third street, and asking that steps be taken to obtain the right of way.

Also, a resolution stating that Girard avenue bridge is in an unsafe condition, and asking that it be closed for repairs. Referred.

Mr. Stockdale presented a communication in reference to the proposed tracks on Moyamensing avenue. Also, a resolution asking that the Legislature will not pass the act in reference to the same. Agreed to.

Mr. Willetts offered a resolution requesting the Governor not to sign a bill for the erection of a house of correction. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Finance, presented a resolution approving of the sureties of Thomas J. Worrall, City Solicitor elect. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution entering satisfaction upon the official bonds of David P. Weaver, City Commissioner. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution establishing a board of port wardens. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $2,372 44 to the Board of Port Wardens for the year 1870, and to pay a deficiency of 1869. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance for the erection of a new school building in the Twenty-sixth ward. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $500 to pay Mr. Barger for the argument of trials in the Supreme Court. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $150,000 for the erection of the public buildings.

Mr. Huhn moved to lay the bill upon the table, on which he called the yeas and nays. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Not agreed to.

Mr. Huhn then withdrew his motion to reconsider.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution for the opening of Oregon and other streets. Agreed to.

Also a resolution to grade Elm and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to pave Ellsworth and other streets.

Mr. Hanna, of Committee on Trust and Fire, presented an ordinance to make an appropriation of $250 for the extension of the police and fire alarm telegraph to the depot of the Spruce and Pine Street Railroad Company. Agreed to.

Mr. Willits, of Committee on Survey, presented a resolution for the arranging of street lines and grading in the Twenty-second ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn, of Committee on Police, presented a resolution for the erection of frame buildings on Penrose ferry road. Recommitted.

Mr. Huhn offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to advertise for proposals for the paving of Broad street, from Coates to South street, with Nicolson or other improved wooden pavement. Referred to Committee on Highways.

Select Council bills were taken up as follows:

One to recall a bill from the Mayor. Agreed to

One relative to the injunction against the Board of Trusts, and retaining Mr. Meredith for the case of Mr. Welsh et al. vs. the city of Philadelphia Agreed to.

The bill making an appropriation to the Board of School Controllers was concurred in. An amendment to strike out the appropriation of $10,000 for music was lost.

Also one requesting the Chief Commissioner of Highways to report to Councils why he had not removed a certain fence. Agreed to.

Also a resolution to give to each of the judges of Pennsylvania a copy of the new digest of Councils. Agreed to.

Also an ordinance giving the right of way to the city cars running north and south, in order to prevent accidents. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley called up for second reading the bill making an appropriation to the Board of Health. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn moved to add a proviso to item sixty-one, appropriating $163,810 for cleaning streets and markets, etc., that none of this should be employed for cleaning the markets. Not agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell moved to reduce the item by $3900, leaving it $159,910. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna moved to strike out the first proviso, placing the steamtug under the direction of the health officer. Agreed to.

The amendment of Select Council to the ordinance making an appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes was concurred in.

Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 41	MOON RISES	3 34
SUN SETS	5 48	HIGH WATER	10 01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 30
Silesia	Havre	New York	Feb. 12
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Feb. 12
Paraguay	London	New York	Feb. 12
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Feb. 12
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 12
Union	Southampton	New York	Feb. 15
Marathon	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 15

FOR EUROPE.

Celia	New York	London	Feb. 26
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Main	New York	Bremen	Feb. 26
England	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Mar. 5
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Union	New York	Bremen	Mar. 5
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
Paraguay	New York	London	Mar. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Zodiac	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 25
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 26
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 26
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 3
Eagle	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 3
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, Charleston, S. C., E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig W. Greenough, Munroe, Matanzas, Thomas Wattson & Sons.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Irelan, Cardenas, D. S. Stetson & Sons.

Schr Gen. Torbert, Shepherd, Wareham, Knight & Sons.

Schr Albert Mason, Rose, New York, D. Cooper.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, Salem, do.

Schr Buckeye, Mershon, Portsmouth, Va., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Beckett, from Providence, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Schr Alex. Young, Young, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

WENT TO SEA.

Barks Land o'Cakes, for Newry, I.; Brodrene, for Gibraltar; brigs Thomas Walters, for Barbados; Natale S., for Gibraltar for orders; and schr G. C. Morris, for Cardenas, went to sea yesterday afternoon.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 23d inst.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Norfolk 22d instant.

Bark Aukathor, Henricksen, for Philadelphia, when going down the river 12th inst. from Londonderry, grounded on the flat, but would be got off without any damage to the vessel.

Bark Normanta, Roer, hence for Hamburg, was off Grimsby 11th inst.

Bark Adjus, Olsen, at Shields 11th inst. for Philadelphia and Buenos Ayres, preparing for sea.

Bark D. McPherson, Mason, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 24th ult. for Venice.

Bark Hedwig, Lundsten, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 26th ult. for Genoa.

Bark Athenais, Baker, from London for Philadelphia, was off Folkestone 9th inst.

Bark Gussie Trueman, Anderson, sailed from Matanzas 12th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Dominion, White, from Gibraltar 29th Dec. for Philadelphia, was signalized 19th inst. lat. 37 04, long. 74 55.

Brig Sir Robert Napier, Hodge, from Messina for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 24th ult.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, 12 days from Cardenas, at New York yesterday.

Brig Long Reach, Harndon, sailed from Matanzas 12th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Maria White, Bryant, cleared at Savannah 23d inst. for St. Mary's river.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, at Jacksonville 18th inst. from Savannah.

Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 21st inst.

Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.

Schr J. M. Broemail, Crawford, at Boston 23d inst. from Jacksonville.

Schrs Jas. Satterthwaite, Kimmey, for Boston; Stanelif, Trayne, for Fall River; Abigail Haines, Smith, for Providence; and Brandywine, Adams, for Newport, all from Philadelphia, at New York 23d instant.

Schr Charles E. Jackson, Collins, hence, at Boston 22d inst.

Schr John Price, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Schr Lizzie Maul, Buchler, hence, at Providence 22d inst.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, from Savannah, at Wilmington, N. C., 22d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Mary G. Collins, from Sombrero, before reported ashore on Brandywine Shoals, was hauled off by tug America at 2 A. M. on Thursday, after discharging most of her cargo into lighters. The M. G. C. anchored off Fourteen Feet Bank after getting off.

Schr J. W. Everman was the vessel reported ashore on the point of Cape Henlopen at 6 A. M. yesterday; she filled with water.

Schr George Taulane, Steelman, at New York 23d inst., from Wilmington, N. C., had rough weather the entire passage. Feb. 4, 25 miles S. of Cape Henry, experienced a severe NE. gale, lasting 4 days; lost boat, deck load, and everything movable aoout deck; broke fore and main gaffs and stove deck house.

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AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. THIS FRIDAY, Feb. 25, 1870, BENEFIT OF MR. FRANK MAYO, Twelfth representation of TOM BADGER, TOM BADGER, in Boucicault's intense drama of THE STREETS OF NEW YORK, General GRANT, Jr., as the "Boot Black." Saturday—Last "Matinee" of the Streets.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 25, ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL. BENEFIT OF MRS. ROSE WATKINS, Fifth Night of the distinguished Comedian and charming Actress and Vocalist, MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS, who will appear in the great national play entitled "THE PIONEER PATRIOT," JOCKO, the Deformed..... Mr. HARRY WATKINS ISABEL CARLTON, with songs..... ROSE WATKINS To conclude with the side-splitting Comedietta of IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL. Saturday—WATKINS MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8. BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. STODDART. TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), Feb. 25, 1870, HOW SHE LOVES HIM. Mrs. JOHN DREW..... as ..... Lady Rafflicket MR. AND MRS. STODDART AND THE COMPANY. After which NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. MR. AND MRS. STODDART AND COMPANY. Saturday—Benefit of F. F. Mackay. Monday—Matlack's Hamlet Night. Wednesday—Benefit of L. L. James.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. WALNUT Street, above Eighth. Immense success of J. S. BUDWORTH, the great Dutch Comedian and Vocalist, in Imitations, Songs, and Impersonation of Dutch Actor; Miss BLANCHE STANLEY, the Charming Vocalist; DEROSA, Etc. EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, west side. NEW YORK FRENCH COMEDY. THURSDAY, March 3. First appearance of the Parisian Artistes, MONS. and MADAME MOREAU, From the Theatre du Vaudeville, Paris. MME. ANGELE GUERRETTI, Prima Donna, and M. CESAR ALARD, the celebrated Violoncellist, assisted by all the Artists of the New York Dramatic Company. Performances every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, and SATURDAY Matinee at 2 o'clock, commencing THURSDAY, March 3, with the celebrated comedy, in three acts, by Scribe, BATAILLE DE DAMES (The Checkmate), and a miscellaneous performance. Subscriptions for the EIGHT EVENINGS..... $10 Change of programme every evening. The subscription list is now open at BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 2 25tf P. JUIGNET.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 15 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique). Matinee Washington's Birthday, 2½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrels Introduce, First time—Gr

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1870.

OUR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

SENATOR CAMERON yesterday presented a memorial from the Common Council and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and also from the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking the co-operation of Congress in the movement for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American Independence, and that Congress will fix the place of holding the anniversary. We hope that Congress will take action on this subject without much delay, for although several years will elapse before the nation's one-hundredth birthday comes round, it is not too soon to commence making preparations, especially if the celebration is to take the shape of a grand international exposition, to which we will invite the whole brotherhood of nations for the purpose of joining in our rejoicings. With regard to the proper place for holding such an exposition, there can be but one opinion among impartial men. It will doubtless be charged that we are influenced by interested motives in urging the claims of Philadelphia, but it only needs a moment's reflection to see that this, of all the cities on the continent, is the one that combines all the necessary qualifications. First, and most important of all, it was here that the Declaration of Independence was signed; here stands the old State House in which the great men of the Revolution deliberated upon that measure and determined upon its adoption. This alone would fix the claims of Philadelphia unless there were insuperable objections that would necessitate the selection of some other place, that would not possess the same grand associations. Independently of this, however, the fact remains that there is no place in the United States that is so well provided with facilities for the proper observance of such an occasion. In our Park there is an abundance of room for the largest exhibition building that it may be necessary to erect; we are sufficiently near the seaboard for the easy reception of goods from all parts of the world, and contributions to the exhibition can be brought directly to our wharves. The railroad connections with this city are such that direct communication can be had with every part of the country, from the Lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and last, but not least, there is no other city in the Union that can comfortably accommodate a large concourse of strangers. Indeed, it would be an absurdity to hold the centennial celebration anywhere else than in Philadelphia, and in spite of the pressure that will doubtless be brought to bear to induce the selection of some other city, we are confident that Congress will decide this matter in the only way in which it can properly be decided, by making provision for a grand international exposition of art, science, and industry, to be opened with appropriate ceremonies by the President of the United States on the Fourth of July, 1876.

POLITICAL MAKESHIFTS.

IF CORRUPTION or incapacity becomes predominant in any of the political departments of our city, we do not attempt to remedy it by electing better men, but we upset the whole political machinery and give the powers of the department to any body or set of men who happen at the time to be more honest. This is a wretched system for carrying on a great Government. The care of our streets, for instance—a most proper function of our city government—is taken from them and given to the Board of Health, not because it is a proper body to exercise it, but because the members of it at the time are believed to be more honest. They have had it a year, and now a Citizens' Association is formed to turn them out and take it themselves. The corporate trusts are made jobs, but instead of turning out the jobbers, we appeal to the Legislature, and have the trusts handed over to somebody else. We give the control of our schools to one set of people, of our streets to another, of the trusts to a third, of our Park to a fourth, and it has been proposed to turn over our whole police system to a fifth. Why, what functions are to be left to our Mayor and Councils, whom we elect to govern us? They have no power except to tax us, and that power they enjoy in common with commissioners to build our bridges, or to erect our city buildings, or anybody else the Legislature, without our consent, may order to do so. The result of all this is that our system is becoming utterly absurd and incongruous. And bad as this is, it has no element of permanency. We are in fact governed by the Philadelphia delegation in the Legislature. All matters relating to our city are referred to them and passed at their request. Streets are opened, closed, or covered with railways for public or private use, trusts changed, the disbursement of vast amounts of money shifted from one set of men to another, all at their will. And yet the public scarcely know their names. Not one man in ten thousand can tell anything about them or is aware that he voted for them.

We do not now wish to discuss the merits of the particular changes, but merely to find fault with this modern make-shift system of correcting evils. No one hopes that any one of these devices will last longer than while the party that enacted them is in power. They form no system of government, but recommend themselves for the moment as the corrective of some flagrant abuse. They can but give temporary relief. The original appointing power gave satisfaction once, and was the proper depository for it under our system of government. It became debauched from the possession of this patronage. Does any one suppose that the new depositories will not become debauched also in a short time? The result of it will be to make us lose all faith in our system of government, if there be no way to improve our rulers unless by dispossessing them of all the powers which our free Government requires should be left in their hands.

The favorite depository of power with us now is the judiciary. They very justly have the public confidence, which is soon likely to be the cause of their destruction. Overworked and underpaid, we have thrown all sorts of political patronage upon them with which they have and should have no earthly concern. We do not permit them to appoint the clerks of their own courts which they should do, but allow them to appoint the controllers of the schools, who manage vast amounts of money, and now the trustees of our charities, not to mention the inspectors of jails and penitentiaries and commissioners of the park.

If any commentary were wanting in this matter, the late appeal to the court furnishes it. Here is the court of last resort in our State called on to decide whether they themselves have the right under the law to control this matter or some other body. They decide for themselves. As they were elected before any corrupt or unscrupulous man thought it worth while to go upon the bench, no one suspects them of interested motives. But you have now made the bench a bait for unscrupulous men, and why will not their successors sell controllerships and trusteeships as members of Congress now sell appointments to West Point and the Naval Academy?

But the plan of conferring powers of this character upon the judiciary was tried years ago here, and resulted just as this attempt will result. Our courts held the power of granting tavern licenses, and though the judges themselves were not thought to be corrupt, the whole matter was so managed by their subordinates as to make the business a public scandal, and it was wrested from the courts amid the acclamations of the whole community. So with the appointment of auditors, that was so managed as to bring upon the court, the public censure. A committee of the Legislature investigated this matter, and laws were passed forbidding the judges appointing their relatives. We now have a new outcry on this very subject, showing that the judges cannot bestow the legitimate patronage of their own courts to the public satisfaction. What will be the result when they are vested with the vast political powers now proposed? It is clear from the appointment to these very trusts. The object was to take them entirely out of politics, and the court appoint as trustees some of the most active politicians of the two political parties. These gentlemen may be as honest as you please, but they cannot take anything out of politics. Our conclusion now is, that this conferring on the courts powers which have no connection with the administration of justice may for a little while be of some benefit, but that it will inevitably fail in the end and will destroy entirely the confidence of the people in their judiciary.

This is the one department of the Government in which the public have confidence. The legislative and executive departments have long since been despaired of. Let the Judiciary at least "be not led into temptation."

THE PURGATION OF CONGRESS.

THE National House of Representatives yesterday adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolution declaring that Whittemore, the ex-member from South Carolina, was unworthy of a seat on the floor of Congress on account of his action in the matter of a cadetship having been influenced by pecuniary considerations. This is good sound doctrine, but we hope the remaining members of the House will not be content with applying it to Whittemore alone. If half the balance of the session is devoted to the task of unearthing and expelling corrupt members, essential service will be rendered to the country. Let every man who has sold a cadetship be compelled to walk the plank but meanwhile the most searching investigations should be made into the conduct of Congressmen on other matters of greater importance; and whenever it can be shown that a single public act of our well-paid Representatives was prompted by a corrupt motive, let the punishment of expulsion be speedily administered. Even this penalty is far too small. If possible, the courts should follow up the action of Congress by inflicting fines and imprisonment. No means to purify the public men of America, or rather to hurl from responsible positions all who are tainted with corruption, should be left untried. A regular crusade against the peculating scoundrels of both parties should be organized. It is vain to establish freedom, to adopt fifteenth amendments, and to crush treason, if, after all the sufferings and sacrifices of the people, their interests are to be made the mere sport of scheming adventurers, and if honors, offices, and laws are to be treated as commodities that can be bought and sold.

COUNCILS yesterday passed an ordinance to regulate the right of way on the street railroads, with a view of preventing collisions between the cars at the crossings. The ordinance gives the right of way to cars running north and south, and it imposes a penalty on drivers of cars going east and west who attempt to cross in front of others who have the right of way. This is one of those practical common sense regulations that, if understood and rigidly enforced, do more towards promoting the convenience of society than some weighter matters of the law. It makes not the slightest difference whether the roads running north and south or those running east and west have the right of way, but it is important that there should be some definite regulation on the subject, if only to prevent the drivers from perilling their prospects in a future world by unnecessary profanity, not to speak of the protection afforded to passengers from injury by collision.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER.

IN the Fifth Congressional district the political parties are nearly equal, and it is consequently a matter of the first necessity for the Republicans, if they desire to succeed at the polls, to put forward their very best men—men who by their ability and integrity will command the confidence and respect of all parties, who will by their high personal character give the Democrats an assurance that their interests as citizens will not be compromised for any considerations of mere partisanship, but that the people of the whole district will be fairly and ably represented. Next October a member of Congress is to be elected, and the discussion of the merits of the various available candidates has already commenced. The Fifth Congressional district has many able men in it, but among them all there is perhaps no one that has so many of the necessary qualifications as F. Carroll Brewster, whose nomination is urged in a forcible manner by a correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph*, who says that Judge Brewster "*will not ask, but he will not refuse the nomination;*" and in my judgment he is the only man yet named whose selection would be confirmed by the people. The district is closely divided between the two parties, and we cannot hope for success unless we present an able, a tried and unimpeachable candidate."

It is a notorious fact that the average ability of the Pennsylvania representation in Congress is not, and for many years has not been, as high as it ought to be. With the largest delegation next to New York, we have constantly been at a disadvantage in comparison with other States, simply because we have not sent our best men. Our Congressional representatives have too frequently been trading politicians, who prefer to seek office rather than to wait and be sought, and it is needless to say that the interests of Pennsylvania have suffered in consequence. Such a man as Judge Brewster will be a credit to the State on the floor of the House of Representatives, and he will command the confidence and respect of his fellow-members of all parties as well as of his constituents. Judge Brewster is a gentleman in the best sense of the word: his talents are of the highest order, and his scholarly acquirements are second to none of the public men of the day. As a lawyer he holds a front rank, and as a statesman he is influenced by large and liberal views that will elevate him above the tricks and wire-pullings of the mere professional politician and make him a leader in the national councils. Judge Brewster is also a graceful and eloquent speaker, and his oratorical talents will give force to his utterances and weight to his opinions. Judge Brewster has never sought office, and he certainly will not take any steps to secure the nomination for Congress in the Fifth district. It remains, then, for the Republican voters of that district to do themselves credit and to secure an able and honest representative by requesting Judge Brewster to become their candidate. The Democrats cannot present any one who will be able to compete on equal terms with F. Carroll Brewster, and if he receives the nomination a Republican victory next fall may be considered as an assured thing.

THE BORDER CLAIM BILL.

THE Border Claim bill, which is the great plunder scheme of the present session of the State Legislature, is supported at Harrisburg by a powerful gang of ravenous robbers of the Treasury, and there is great danger of its passage. If the people do not protest in the most emphatic terms against this infamous outrage, they may speedily be mulcted in a sum approximating to $3,000,000, without receiving the slightest value therefor. A Harrisburg correspondent says that only $75,000 of the claims for damages consist of alleged destruction of real estate, while nearly two millions are made up of items like these:—"Two vests, $8; six bags, $6; three sets of ladies' furs, $12." He also cites as remarkable fact that "not a single man who can claim to have been an individual sufferer has yet appeared" to press his claims upon the Legislature. A crowd of professional agents and borers, however, are in attendance, and it is painfully apparent that the bulk of any appropriation that may be made will be divided between these cormorants and their legislative accomplices. For practical purposes these men might as well combine to take money from the treasury without any pretense of rendering an equivalent, as to plunder the taxpayers by the transparent device that the appropriations in question either will or ought to be made to alleged losers, by the invasion, of dry goods

THE investigations of the condition and management of the State Treasury, which were made last evening described a few more of the mysteries of the vault account, and gave further illustrations of the dangerous practice of treating private checks or receipts as cash. New arguments for a thorough reform were furnished, and the statement of the Treasury cashier that all the money which is lying around loosely through the Commonwealth, as well as a million and a half in addition, belongs to the sinking fund, is specially significant.

A MEDICAL MAN has been reviving in the Paris *Figaro* the old question with regard to the excess in the number of deaths among infants born in Paris. It would appear that out of every 300 children born in the French capital 236 are suckled and 64 reared by hand; 25, or nearly 11 per cent., of the former died within the year, and 33, equal to 51 per cent., of the latter. 181 of the 236 children were suckled by their mothers, and the remaining 55 by wet nurses. Of the first, 15, or 8 per cent., died; of the others, 10, or 18 per cent., being more than double the death rate of those dependent on maternal care. With the view of remedying this state of things, the writer calls attention to the circumstance that quite recently a French schoolmaster, named Correre, has made the discovery that the herb called galega, or goat's-beard, if eaten as a salad or made into a syrup, is especially suitable for suckling mothers. The schoolmaster lighted on this discovery by the merest accident, his wife having on one occasion found great advantage from the herb in this respect. Scientific research has since proved that galega contains azotic substances in considerable quantities, as well as all the constituent elements of milk, and that, in addition to providing milk in abundance, it materially improves its quality.

"THE GREATEST SCOUNDREL IN THE WORLD" has been discovered by a London paper in the person of a Piccadilly shopkeeper named Ochse, who keeps a fashionable store for the sale of elegant dress goods. Ochse recently sued a young lady by the name of Kate Smith for goods furnished her on credit to the amount of £3400. When the defendant was put upon the witness stand, and told her story, Herr Ochse at once emerged from the obscurity of a commonplace litigating creditor into the full effulgence of pre-eminent scoundrelism. "I come," said Miss Smith, "from Birmingham, where, seven years ago, I was married to one whom I thought an honest man. After nine months my husband deserted me, and I have never seen him since." The girl went on with her biography, the old story of demoralization becoming now by the introduction of Mr. Ochse. The latter, in fact, while ostensibly keeping an ordinary shop for the sale of choice feminine apparel, really derived his chief income from women like Kate Smith, to whom he supplied dresses at prices fully five times more than their value, and whose meretricious need of such dresses he took tireless care to establish. Assisted by his wife, an arch adept in every description of heartless intrigue, he had a splendid parlor and a ball-room, like those of old Ralph Nickleby, over his store, and therein he gave frequent entertainments, to which the Lord Verisophts and Sir Mulberry Hawks of London society had standing invitations. Miss Smith, whose acquaintance he had formed through his wife, was one of the poor, vain, showily-dressed girls induced to act as the belles of these entertainments; and the style of social dissipation thus began soon trained the unfortunate creature for such extravagances of dress as only the Ochses could accommodate with long credits. She was charged one hundred and twenty-five dollars for a mantle worth thirty, eighty dollars for a silk jacket, one hundred and seventy-five dollars for a velvet basque, thirty dollars for a parasol, nine dollars for a plain under-petticoat, and all other articles of attire in proportion. One of Ochse's aristocratic guests having distinguished Miss Smith from among her rivals for a while, the enterprising shopkeeper first accepted a thousand dollars from him as the price of the richly-dressed slave he had placed him in the way of securing, and then furnished the girl's suburban villa for her at an expense suggesting the "Arabian Nights." While the aforesaid slave, whose personal beauty is her sole value, could find buyers to supply her with payment for her seller's inanimate wares, all went smoothly; but at last she neither would nor could answer the extortionate demands in full; and so the suit was brought against her. Ochse made shallow attempts to show that he knew Miss Smith solely as a customer of his shop, and sued her only for a common debt. Mr. Justice Blackburn laid down the law in the usual way. A woman, whether good or bad, was answerable in court for debts contracted in the purchase of necessities; but, on the other hand, any person supplying her with goods for immoral purposes, and at extortionate rates, did so at own peril. Thereupon, the jury at once found a verdict for Kate Smith, and the Piccadilly shopkeeper lost his case.

A CURIOUS DISSENSION about a memorial stone is recorded in one of the Scotch papers. In the year 1678 three thousand people, along with four of the ejected Covenanting ministers, celebrated their ordinance of the Lord's Supper on Skeoch Hill, in the vicinity of Dumfries. It has lately been thought desirable that some commemorative stone should be erected for the purpose of pointing out to strangers this interesting spot. The necessary subscriptions were accordingly raised, and all went smoothly until the question of the inscription was discussed. The owner of the site stipulated originally that the inscription should be so framed as to give no offense to the religious feelings of any person, the more so as the subscription list embraced representatives of almost all religious denominations; he therefore rejected an inscription which, in addition to indicating the historical event of 1678, also referred to the Covenanters as asserting "spiritual independence." This decision has led to a schism among the subscribers, and caused great bitterness in the district. Some agree with the proprietor of the land, others are dissatisfied; and the latter have resolved at a meeting to erect another stone bearing the desired inscription at a spot distant about three hundred yards from the place of interest. This may be very disagreeable for the neighborhood, but it is all the better for the Covenanters, who will have two stones erected to their memory instead of one. Strangers also are to be congratulated, for their attention is more likely to be directed to the spot by a double than by a single memorial stone.

RELICS, whether of great heroes or great criminals, of a Napoleon or a saint, have an extraordinary fascination for mankind, and still more for womankind. *Apropos* of which statement the London *Court Journal* tells the following:—"A singular and somewhat grotesque instance of the common weakness was given at a meeting of our old friends the Dialecticians the other day by a gentleman who vouched for the facts. A highly-respectable family had in its possession a table at which John Wesley dined once. They preserve it with religious care, and a spot upon which the great Methodist spilt some gravy has never once been touched with a cloth—to clean it would be looked upon as a sacrilege. A short time since some ladies—and they were not old ladies, it appears—were permitted to view this precious relic. They were all, of course, devout Wesleyans, and so great was their emotion on seeing it that they dropped on their knees and kissed it as devoutly as ever Mussulman kissed the Kaaba! What would Wesley himself have thought if he had been told that a table at which he had once dined, and which he had the misfortune to stain with gravy, would be preserved unwiped for a century, and then kissed in an ecstacy of pious admiration by educated young ladies on their knees?"

Foreign Scientific Items.

—Dr. Thudichum has produced a wine from Pekoe and Congou.

—The School of Midwifery at Lahore for native women has proved successful.

—Dr. Marten has been installed as President of the College at Pekin, in China.

—Prof. Woehler, of Gottingen, has discovered some very minute diamonds in a specimen of platinum from Oregon.

—The recently introduced Cinchona seems to thrive in St. Helena; about 4000 plants have been put in the ground and are doing well.

—Dr. Ladislas de Belina, of Heidelberg, has been thoroughly investigating the subject of the transfusion of blood, and has come to the conclusion that, if carefully conducted, it is by no means a dangerous operation.

—At Ningpo a lecture on telegraphy, illustrated by experiments, has been given to a Chinese audience by Mr. J. D. Bishop, the Rev. J. M. Knowlton acting as interpreter. The Chinese are said to have been satisfied.

—It seems that no French medical school has a special lecturer in dentistry. In this France is behind most European countries and the United States. M. Preterre, with others of his profession, are endeavoring to have the deficiency put an end to as soon as possible.

—M. Andre Sanson considers that he has made out eight species of horse (*E. caballus*). Of these, the Asiatic, the African, the Irish, and the British, are brachycephalous, while the German, the Frisian, the Belgian, and that of the basin of the Seine, are dolichocephalous.

—The recently published report of the Cape of Good Hope Meteorological Commission shows that the rainfall at the Cape in 1866 was 19·907 inches, and in 1867, 22·965 inches. At Aliwal, on the northern boundary of the colony, the fall was only 12·730 inches.

—Prof. Giebel, of Halle, has made a thorough investigation with regard to the food of the swallow. He examined the alimentary canal in forty-six full-grown birds and in seventy-three young ones. Of the latter, more than half had been fed on insects alone; the stomachs of the others contained, besides insects, a few fruit-stones. The general result of the professor's inquiry is to show those French naturalists who have asserted that swallows are more injurious to cereals and fruit than to insects are entirely in the wrong.

—A letter from Aleppo, of the 12th of January, states that its caravan trade of so many ages standing is threatened by the Suez Canal. Goods for Bagdad, which used to pass in transit, proceed direct. The return trade will, of course, go down the Tigris and Euphrates by raft, instead of up stream by canal. The Aleppines are suffering from sickness and drought. On the 2d (?) an earthquake was felt about 2 A. M. Bagdad is making advances, and steamers now run from Constantinople. Bombay will suffer from loss of trade with Bagdad, Bussorah, the Persian Gulf, etc.

—The *Nacional* of Quito, in Ecuador, published an official communication from the Governor of Pichincha, in which he announces the successful application in cancerous cases by Doctor Camilo Casares of a plant called Cundurango. The application was a decoction of the plant. On the third day the fever abated and the insupportable fetor was reduced. The plant is found in the province of Loja, and the Government of the Republic is causing further experiments to be made, as this substitution may, if the report can be trusted, prove an addition to the drugs of the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FINE HEAVY OVERCOATS.

Fine Heavy Overcoats, suitable for this weather, at

Fine Heavy Overcoats, suitable for this weather, at

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

PROF. HENRY MORTON, On MONDAY EVENING, February 28, Subject—"Solar Eclipses."

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 8, Subject—"Reform and Art."

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21. Subject—"French Folks at Home."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24. Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 tf

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 12 22 60t Treasurer.

☞ LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION, at CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. The Pilgrim, with all its grand paintings and transformation scenes, will be exhibited for the benefit of this worthy society. 2 24 2t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

☞ THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—An Adjourned Meeting of citizens OPPOSED TO PLACING THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ON INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, and in favor of the site being designated by a vote of the people, will be held at the Hall, Northwest corner MARKET and MERRIOR Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, 25th instant, at 7½ o'clock. A. R. PAUL, President. STEPHEN B. POULTRERR, Secretary. 2 24 2t*

☞ HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—There will be special services every evening this week in the Lecture Room. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock; preaching at 8 o'clock.

Sermon on Monday by Rev. J. L. WITHROW; Tuesday, Rev. Dr. WISWELL; Wednesday, Dr. A. C. REED; Thursday, Rev. Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON; and Friday, Rev. R. M. PATTERSON.

The public cordially invited. 2 21 5t*

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, $3,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY, 2 16tMSrp Secretary.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER. CAMDEN, N. J. FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 6w

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices. EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1m4p

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 28

☞ THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined. 1 26 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION AT Commissioners' Hall, THIRTY-SEVENTH and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia, FRIDAY EVENING, February 25, in aid of the St. Andrew's Church. The Views will include some of the most beautiful scenery in Europe, also the Yo Semite Valley and Big Trees. Exhibition will be given by W. M. McALLISTER. Tickets may be had at the door. 1t4p

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of creating a Mortgage on the property of the company. NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary. Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870. 2 15 tu5s 7t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the "Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association," will be held at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, at the office of the Association, No. 125 WALNUT Street. JOHN W. EVERMAN, President. CHAS. H. STEELMAN, Secretary. 2 23 wsu 3t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 28

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.

Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease. S. SHEPHERD, 1 31 mwf13t Treasurer.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 28

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf5

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

CLOTHING.

THE STOLEN OVERCOAT.

It's my belief
An entry thief
Has stolen my overcoat!
And I'll be glad
If I only had
The gentleman by the throat!

Oh! what a sin!
He entered in
In darkness of the night
Sly as a mouse,
He robbed the house,
And quietly took his flight.

The Coat was old,
The fellow was cold,
And doubtless fancied this blue one;
But I think I'll call
At the GREAT BROWN HALL,
And buy me a splendid new one.

Oh! GREAT BROWN HALL!
Full of garments all
To take the place of the lost one:
I'll go and try;
And I'm sure I can buy
This morning, below the cost, one!

That's the idea, good friend! SELLING BELOW COST TO GET RID OF OUR WINTER STOCK! No matter if an entry thief does steal your overcoat, we can replace it so cheap that it will be a pleasure to you to part with the old garment and buy a new one.

COME! Buy the overcoats of the GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
608 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH Family Sewing Machine.

OVER 125,000 NOW IN USE.

EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.

Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.

PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
$5 fmw6 PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!

NEWBOLD'S JERSEY HAMS.
STOKES' JERSEY HAMS.
MARYLAND HAMS.
S. DAVIS' CINCINNATI HAMS.
IOWA HAMS.

Families desiring Newbold's and Stokes' Jersey Hams can leave their orders, as they will be in in a few days.

W. G. FAMILY FLOUR

Always on hand, made from the finest quality of white wheat.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BELOW CHESNUT,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Teas and Groceries of every description. 2 23 wf24p

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstnD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

SKATING.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!—CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK. Most splendid Ice. Brilliant as a mirror. Open Morning, Afternoon, and Evening. Full Band of Music. Admittance, 25 cents. 2 23 tf E. W. BUSHNELL, Manager.

WANTS.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG man. Address JOHN JONES, Box 1870, P. O., in the handwriting of the applicant with references. 2 23 6t

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS! 2 15 tstu5 DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1870.

"Poor Dr. Cutler."

Under this caption the spunky and spiteful little *Sun* has been invoking a great deal of unnecessary sympathy in behalf of Dr. Cutler, the former organist of Trinity Church. It represented that his pay as organist was so miserable that he was obliged to convert a loft in the church into a bed-room, for purposes of economy, and that he hardly knew from one day to another where his "victuals and drink" were to come from. Now the truth is, that if the former organist of Trinity Church deserves commiseration at all, it is not on account of the poverty which it is said his salary imposed upon him. He *did* have a bed-room in church, in communication with the choir, but the bed-room was not exactly a loft, and it *was* most sumptuously furnished. He had a room there for various reasons. One was his addiction to art. His life and soul were in his choir and his choristers, to some of whom whose voices were particularly fine he gave gratuitous and private instructions in this isolated little music-boudoir. It was he, I believe, who first perceived the remarkable qualities of Richard Coker's voice, rescued him from the clutches of a colored minstrel troupe, where he received five dollars per week, and secured him a position as leading soprano at Trinity, with a salary of $1000 per year. In some respects Dr. Cutler was the most devoted man in his profession that the Trinity has ever had, making personal friends, as he did, of his favorite pupils, and thinking no effort ill-spent which increased the vocal value of those under his charge. He was "poor" in no sense applied to him by the *Sun*.

Opera Bouffe

has gone up with an immense noise and splutter. It was supposed (by those who knew nothing about the inside arrangements) that everything was progressing smoothly. Mrs. Howard Paul sang every night as serenely as though her hundred dollars per night had been handed her before the rising of the curtain. From the others of course nothing was expected, all the interest of the evening focalising in the "Duchesse," or "Drogon," or whatever the part might be. It transpires, however, that the season was the result of an enterprise of two young gentlemen named Starr and Byrne, hardly older than many a boy at school. These two young gentlemen are represented to be equally chunky and cheeky, but never having to my knowledge laid eyes upon them, I can say nothing positive about that. I can only say that nobody appears to have been paid, that the doors remained obstinately closed evening after evening without any satisfactory explanation being offered to the public, and that finally the other evening, on the occasion of the announced benefit of Mr. Girrebeuck, the tenor, whose voice was as frail as the virtue of the characters to whom he made love, the audience waxed muscular, battered the windows of the box-office open, used the ushers roughly, demanded their money back—this was particularly noticeable among the deadheads—and did a variety of things characteristic of a Christian community to whom opera-bouffe is a necessity. Mr. Grau was out yesterday in a crippled sort of explanation; but I presume his business faculties were so overwrought by the *finesse* necessary in negotiating with Signor Rossi, the Italian tragedian, who is to appear here in May, that he had no time to see how things were going nearer home.

Dickens' Voice.

What I am going to say now is not exactly a New Yorkism, but it is the next best thing, perhaps—a Londonism. Ripples occasionally come quietly to me from across the water, and one of the latest is that communicated by a private letter which lies before me. It is to the effect that, during the present season of Mr. Dickens' readings, there is a manifest failure in his voice. It is dim and husky, and the dimness and huskiness do not seem to be the result of a cold. They seem to be the settled characteristics of a voice which, however opinions may differ in regard to its natural and acquired capabilities, has done more to charm the intellectual world than almost any other living. If this be true, it is fitting that his second visit to this country should also be his last, and that his present series of readings should be his farewell ones. Perhaps the change is all part and parcel of that sad great change known as growing old. Dickens growing old! Is it not a strange and plaintive thing to speak of? Artists in any line are not measured by other people's eyes, and the intellectual or art-worker who, as a mere man, would be in his prime at fifty-five, begins to be spoken of at that age as past his meridian when he is known to the world as a writer of books or a painter of pictures. Autumn comes early to the tree of genius.

Mrs. E. D. Wallace.

I observe among the theatrical articles in several of the New York papers that Mrs. E. D. Wallace, who lately produced *Little Dorrit* with such success in Philadelphia is negotiating with theatres East and West, and that there is not an unlikelihood of her effecting an engagement in this city. From the congratulatory notices which have already appeared, it is evident that the New York press would treat both her and her play with fairness. By the by, it is interesting to note the length of time in advance for which some of the principal theatres have made engagements. At Booth's, for instance, there cannot be said to be a fortnight vacant for the next two years to come, and at most of the other theatres the arrangements ahead bear the same proportion.

Foxey-Hamlet's Profane Joke.

At the Olympic Theatre, of this city, Mr. G. L. Fox, who is performing a burlesque *Hamlet*, is nightly guilty of a profane joke, in which he seems to go out of his way in order to "ring in" a jest which cannot but be painful to people of good taste, to say nothing of religious sentiment. The joke consists in this:—At that passage where the "Ghost" says, "The glow-worm shows the matin to be near," a rooster makes its appearance, and melodiously crows in intimation of the day-dawn. This is all well enough—quite admissible as a neat invention of burlesque. But in order to give a spicier "nub" to the joke, Mr. Fox exclaims, "That cock for Peter crew," and intertwists a pun to the effect that the bird in question is a lineal descendant of the one whose crowing reminded the Apostle Peter of his triple denial of his Saviour. And would you believe it?—not only the coarser portions of the audience laugh and applaud this monstrous badinage, but I have seen women smile at it who pretend to be refined, and men repeat it as a good thing who professed a decent respect for outward religious observances.

This *is* a queer world. ALI BABA.

—A species of acarus, hitherto undescribed, has been discovered by Dr. Becker, a German entomologist, to be the cause of the destruction of numbers of vines at the Cape.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Frank Mayo will have a farewell benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Badger" in *The Streets of New York*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Rose Watkins will have a benefit this evening, when the *Pioneer Patriot; or the Maid of the War Path*, will be performed.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will appear.

AT THE ARCH Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart will have a benefit this evening. Boucicault's comedy of *How She Loved Him* and *Nicholas Nickleby* will be performed, and Mr. Cathcart will recite "Eugene Aram's Dream." We hope that the admirers of Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart will make this affair a brilliant pecuniary success.

To-morrow Mr. Mackay will present *Twelfth Night* as his benefit piece.

AMATEUR DRAWING-ROOM, SEVENTEENTH STREET.—This (Friday) evening the members of the Wheatley Dramatic Association will give a representation of the drama of *Ruy Blas*, with Mr. Covert as the hero. The burlesque of *Bombastes Furioso*, with Mr. J. L. Sharpe, from the Theatre Royal, Montreal, Canada, in the burlesque female character of "Distaffina." The performance is given under the auspices of the Philadelphia Coterie. Tickets may be obtained at Peter Abel's bookstore, Seventh street, above Walnut.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of amusing burlesques will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give an exhibition of magical tricks at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Concert Hall to-morrow.

HARRISBURG.

Provision for the Control and Prevention of Special Legislation.

The following is the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution to control and prevent special legislation, read in the Senate by Mr. Wallace on the 16th instant. It has not yet been acted upon:—

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:—

There shall be two additional sections to the first article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight, as follows:—

Section 27. No bill shall be passed, unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the journal.

Section 28. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws granting divorces; or changing the names of persons; or authorizing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of minors, or other persons under disability; or for the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, road, borough, city, school, poor, or other purposes; or for laying out, opening, working, or vacating roads, highways, streets, lanes, alleys, or public squares; or increasing or decreasing the number of officers of any municipal or other corporation; or regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, aldermen, or constables; or for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; or regulating the practice in courts of justice; or providing for changing the venue in civil or criminal cases; or providing for opening and conducting elections of State, judicial, city, district, county, borough, or township officers, or designating the manner, time, and place of voting thereto; or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds or wills; or releasing the right of the State to lands acquired by escheat; or auditing or allowing any private claim or account against the State; or authorizing any corporate body with banking or discounting privileges to receive more than the uniform rate of interest fixed by general law; or creating or amending the charter of any corporation which the courts are, or shall be hereafter authorized, to create; or extending or lessening the length of term of office of any officer elected by the people during such term; or increasing or decreasing the fees or daily pay of public officers; or in any case for which provisions now exist or shall hereafter be made by any general law; and the Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section in which such general laws do not now exist.

A STRANGE LUNATIC.

The Second Messiah and Perpetual Motion on the Gold Basis.

A young man giving his name as R. N. Hull was arraigned in the St. Louis Court on Wednesday on a charge of lunacy. He had been found the day before on the river bank, near the residence of Mr. Gaar, about two and a half miles below Portland. He had built him a fire there during the night, and slept by it on the cold ground, with the thermometer below zero. He was about twenty-seven years of age, and, though he gave evidences of being a man of education and refinement, his clothes were of the worst material, and in shreds at that.

He told a very curious and incoherent tale to the jury, and it, of itself, induced them to render a verdict of lunacy. He said, to commence with, that he was a mechanic, and the inventor of perpetual motion on the gold basis. This very valuable invention he did not desire to make patent; but he has, however, sent it to Washington, where it is now on exhibition, and is subject to any disposition the authorities wish to make of it. He says he has also invented the round belt to run with the grain of the leather. Being the second Messiah, his mission is to save the whole world. Spiritualism, he says, is one of the new religions; but because his mother was a Methodist he is no Spiritualist, but follows his calling by supernatural means. The Virgin Mary, he says, is his religion. When asked what supernatural power was, he said, "the key mind." He claims to have the golden key, and is on his way to Pike's Peak. He said his mother was no relative of his, only an acquaintance. In this incoherent manner he talked to the jury for nearly an hour. One of the most wonderful of his inventions was an axe which would cut wood with perpetual motion. When asked why it moved perpetually, he gave the same explanation as in the case of all his other inventions—"because it is perfect."

He told of his journey from Pennsylvania to this place, coming down the bank of the Ohio river, and named places and incidents on the way that showed this part of his story to be true. Mr. Gaar had to deceive him in order to get him to the city, and upon arriving at the station-house the madman became wild, and it required the aid of two strong men to place him in a cell. He struggled desperately, and tore the coat off of one of the officers. They finally got him in the cell, however, when he quieted down, and has since been very docile. He was sent to Frankfort in charge of a police officer. He says his mother's name is Emily Hull, and she lives in Twinsburg, Summit county, Ohio.

—A revival of religion in Albany, Me., is carried on in an incredibly unique manner. After an enthusiastic meeting last week, with three clergymen in attendance, the floor was cleared, fiddles sounded from the desk where the minister stood, and dancers' feet were flying over the floor, most of the dancers having been at the meeting. One adds naively:—"Then we left, trying to think how much untold good such meetings do!"

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL,
AT TOWER HALL,
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 618 MARKET STREET.

IN THIS CHANGEABLE CLIMATE of ours a cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one cold thus running into another, until the accompanying cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "nothing but a cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects! Coughs and colds, pulmonary, bronchial, and asthmatic affections, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and by promptly resorting to it all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

"IT IS a sad moment in life," said Cynic, "when you find that love, glory, happiness, are altogether not worth a good Cigar." "It is a sadder moment still," replied his friend, "when you find that the Cigar itself is bad."

There need be no disappointment, if the lovers of good Cigars purchase of

G. L. STEWART,
No. 159 N. EIGHTH Street,

who always has on hand a large stock of Imported and Domestic Cigars at prices lower than can be had in the city. We have been, now are, and still intend to sell all articles in our line at lower prices than can be had elsewhere for the same money.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE EFFECT.—CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street, having *taken the lead in reducing the prices of fine Customer-made Clothing*, is reaping his reward in the shape of an increased number of orders for his unapproachable styles of clothes for the spring of 1870.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s Grand and Square Pianos are not only perfection in every particular, but they are lower in prices than before the war. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1936 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. Chesnut street.

Removal.....*From Oak Hall.*
Removal.....*From Oak Hall.*
Removal.....*From Oak Hall.*
Removal.....*From Oak Hall.*

All the Winter Stock,
All the Winter Stock,
All the Winter Stock,

Preparatory to Receiving Spring Goods.

All the People.....*Are Invited*
All the People.....*Are Invited*
All the People.....*Are Invited*
to participate in this Grand Moving.

Each one (for a small consideration) removing to his own home such articles of Clothing as he may most need.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIERS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

HITCHINS—TOOMEY.—On the 2d of February, by Rev. Mr. Reed, of Frankford, Sussex county, Delaware, Mr. W. S. HITCHINS to Miss LINA W. TOOMEY, all of Delaware.

SHAPLEY—TIDD.—On the 20th of January, at No. 1821 Filbert street, by Rev. David Steel, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM C. SHAPLEY, of Carlisle, Pa., to Miss ISABELLA TIDD, of Philadelphia.

TRAINER—BOOTH.—On the 24th instant, at the Church of the Incarnation, Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. D. Newlin, assisted by Rev. J. S. Pearse, J. NEWLIN TRAINER, of Linwood, Pa., and HANNAH R., daughter of William Booth, of Chester, Pa.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—On the 22d instant, after a short illness, JOANNA, wife of Joseph K. Johnson, and daughter of Perryman Leddon, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 411 Hartman street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LEYLER.—On the 22 instant, WILLIAM LEYLER, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Police Force in general; Pythias Lodge, No. 161, K. of P.; and the Philadelphia Lodge, No. 121, K. O. S. C., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3531 Germantown avenue, Rising Sun. Meet at the house on Sunday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lower Burial Ground, Germantown.

NEEL.—On the 22d instant, J. EDWARD NEEL, son of James and Amy Neel, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F.; Hierophant Division, No. 21, Sons of Temperance; and United Council, No. 175, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 631 Carpenter street, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

SPEALER.—On the 23d instant, MARY ELLEN, wife of John Spealer, and daughter of Jacob and Margaret Brown, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1418 Brinton street, above Master, on Sunday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock. Interment at St. John's Vault.

WIZE.—In Pittsfield, Illinois, on the 23d instant, ELIZABETH WIZE, relict of the late John Wize.

Due notice will be given of the funeral to take place in this city.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS

1 6 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

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STOCK BROKERS,

No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

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American and Foreign

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Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. 2 1

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from October 1

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

$16,000,000,

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $600,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS

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DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. 1 12

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at F. MADEIRA'S,

1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.

Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 28 3m

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES DOWN

8 21 mwf TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.

STORE NOW OPEN.

Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. 2 13tf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 333 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses. Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 6

WATCHES.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English

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THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

The March number of *The Galaxy*, which we have received from Turner & Co., has the following table of contents:—

"Put Yourself in his Place," by Charles Reade, chapters xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvi, and xxxvii (with an illustration); "At Cambridge University; "An Editor's Tales," No. iv; The Panjandrum, part ii; Despair, by Anthony Trollope; "The Lost Bird," by E. R. Sill; "Letters from Havana," Laure d'Hauterive to Angela Gaynor, ii, by E. de M.; "The Prince of Wales," by Justin McCarthy; "Ten Years in Rome," The Religious Orders; "Medusa," by Robert Weeks; "Hand to Hand," by Rebecca Harding Davis; "The Clown's Real Pigling," by Richard Grant White; "Glimpses into a Portrait Gallery," by George H. Calvert; "The Galaxy Miscellany;" "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Literature and Art;" "Nebulæ," by the editor.

From the paper on the Religious Orders, under the title of "Ten Years in Rome," we quote as follows:—

In the year 1864, the Holy Father instituted an inquiry into the condition of the clergy, secular and regular, in the city of Rome and the outlying dioceses. This inquiry was intended to vindicate them from sweeping charges of concubinage. Certain priests in Turin, in the disorganization of affairs consequent on the cession of Umbria and the Marches to Italy, broke through their obligation of celibacy, and openly married. Now, although the people of Northern Italy are not quite ripe for such a reform, yet, viewing the antecedent immorality of large numbers of the clergy, they considered marriage as the less of two evils. The example of these recusants was followed in Naples. A priest brought an action against his bishop for suspending him because of marriage. Popular feeling was with the priest, and the court pronounced that a priest can lawfully marry like any other citizen. On the strength of this decision a Capuchin friar, and soon after a Dominican, left their respective orders and married. In self-defense, the clergy favorable to this reform ventilated a good deal of information previously carefully concealed. But their facts were not credited until the full report of the commission instituted by the Pope had been received.

Up to this time the Pontiff had lived in ignorance of any such state of affairs. He had heard reports, but had treated them contemptuously as falsehoods. Here let me remark that the purity of his character, and his large-hearted faith in the best qualities of humanity, render any attempt to destroy them particularly hateful; and so, by a common consent, no one has ever attempted to enlighten the Pope. Yet such minds as his, when they get an inkling of facts, are apt to exaggerate them in proportion to the previous misconceptions in a contrary direction. The persistent and exultant tone of the Turinese and Neapolitan clergy for the first time convinced the Pope that they had some good grounds for their assertions. Not that mere assertions could have produced this, but he could get no authoritative denial of them. Persons of whom he inquired merely smiled, shrugged their shoulders, and replied, "Yes, they say so, but what would you have?" A very unsatisfactory equivocation, with several possible meanings.

The commission is most important. For although no true critic would estimate the moral value of religion by the lives of its professors, yet this is so constantly done in a very illogical way by controversialists on the Roman side against the Protestant, that the statements of a commission not in any way likely to be prejudiced except in favor of the accused, are of the utmost value as showing the fallacy of such arguments.

The parishes and dioceses of the Roman States are very poorly endowed. In many cases they are not endowed at all. They depend in these instances on contributions. "Having no one but himself," say the people, "a priest needs little." Consequently, he is very poorly provided for. The offerings of the whole parish would not equal a thousand dollars per annum on an average. But he does not get the offerings of the *whole* parish. It may ordinarily contain two thousand persons. There are sure to be three, frequently five, churches, besides particular chapels and shrines. Then the monks come and found a monastery. Of course they bring funds with them, and have a regular endowment out of the chest of their order; but they also have a church, and frequently they have more services than the other churches, and give longer attendance at confession. Their sermons, too, are numerous, and an Italian is fond of a good sermon. On all these occasions contributions are solicited from the faithful. It may be ostensibly for the altar of the Madonna or any of the saints, but really it is for the need of the order. When a branch is planted in any locality and placed under a superior, his tact and ability are estimated by the reduction of his drafts on the mother house. Then he is assisted in another way. John A., the butcher, can hardly charge the friars as much as other people. Nay, will not the desire to stand well with them, and the entreaties of his wife, always a partisan of the priests, induce him very frequently to send them presents? So that food is procured very cheaply, sometimes gratuitously. At Easter and Christmas, and the festival of the patron saint, the monastery is overrun with gifts and presents. All these things reduce the income of the *parochus*, who, but for the religious, might reap the entire beneficence of the people.

The report respecting the life of country monks is anything but favorable. Taking one specimen, the Dominican house at Bracciano, we find a number of young men under the laxest disciple, having constant intercourse with the outside world, familiar with women, prone to loose conversation, and suspected of still worse. This testimony is given by the physician attending the convent. There are exceptions to this, which may be taken as a rule; I shall note them presently. But if the friars who live by a *rule* grow thus lax, the case of the secular clergy is not so favorable. I speak with the greatest caution, and only adduce such facts as were proven to the satisfaction of the Roman Court, and which may be witnessed by every traveller in the Pontifical States. The celibacy of the clergy has at all times given rise to great abuses. A Roman priest will unblushingly tell you, "Celibacy is not chastity." Anything but marriage is tolerated. So, it is not wonderful that, all through the dioceses of Albana, Frascati, Civita Vecchia, etc.—indeed, throughout all the outlying country—the priests of any means live openly in concubinage. The arch-priest of Bracciano has nine children. These always pass as nephews and nieces. I remember a wit meeting one of these country priests who was blessed with six of these questionable nephews, and occasioning the greatest amusement by saying, "Padre B., I suppose your sister must have had an extraordinary devotion to you, your nephews are so like you." And once afterwards he remarked that it was now literally true of the Church that "the celibates had many more children than those that were married." Certainly a strange rendering of Isaiah liv, 1. It was also found that the priestly example in this particular was sedulously copied by the peasantry. The deficient sleeping accommodation, generally one bedroom being the only resort for *all* the family, gave rise to strange and revolting crimes. Ostracism does not follow disgrace, as in England and America. A girl may live amicably with her neighbors who is open to more than suspicion. Education in most of the country parishes is neglected. There is a school, but so long as the children are not driven to it, they evade it. Unless a boy is to be a priest, little care is taken of his education. The estimate formed by the people of their clergy is very low. The priest does not in the least care for this. He regards his profession as a means of livelihood. If he has qualms of conscience about his own errors, he seeks to atone by rigid observance of his religion. For, to be religious, is not with an Italian necessarily to be moral. The ex-Queen Isabella was always regarded as a most religious woman, in spite of Senor Marfori and two other gentlemen; for she gave alms liberally, regularly attended mass, wore the chemises of Sor Patrocinio, and was countenanced in her "eccentricities," as he called them, by Monsignor Claret. So, a priest in Rome will earn quite a reputation for piety and devotion by assiduous attention to his external religious duties. That other theory adopted by cardinals and dignified ecclesiastics is also adopted by their inferiors: that is, the man and the priest are two distinct characters, and what is done by the man does not affect the status of the priest. Frequently a cardinal, besides being a prince of the Church, is a nobleman of high rank. Then he considers himself at liberty to do freaks as a nobleman which are very unbecoming to a cardinal. The vulgar mind, unfortunately, is apt to regard this as a distinction without a difference. The persons concerned would say, "*Tant pis pour eux.*"

Let us now proceed specifically to the religious orders, premising that the foregoing remarks apply more or less to them, and are part of the report I have used in compiling this paper. And, first of all, it may be interesting to the reader to be made acquainted with the *modus operandi* of founding a religious order. The original idea implied in it is seclusion for the better service of God. Much may be said for and against. It is curious that the most pious member of the advanced Oxford school that to-day is seeking to restore monasticism wrote, forty years ago the doctrine still advanced by those who deem that the Christian's work, like that of his great Exemplar, is for men and amongst them:—

> We need not bid, for cloistered cell,
> Our neighbor and our work farewell,
> Nor strive to wind ourselves too high
> For sinful man beneath the sky.
>
> The trivial round, the common task,
> Will furnish all we ought to ask—
> Room to deny ourselves, a road
> To lead us daily nearer God.

Whether or not this last excellent aim can be better attained apart from the busy haunts of men—becoming the one engrossing topic of pursuit—is still an undecided question. But when a man decides that he has discovered "a more excellent way," whereby a greater degree of sanctity may be attained, and additional benefit accrue to the world, he forms a religious order. The days of anchorites are gone, and now monks as well as laymen believe that "unity is strength." A few, perhaps one or two, are inoculated with the founder's zeal. Let us not imagine cases, but take such as exist. Twenty years ago two persons, one Blessed Paul of the Cross, founded the Passionists, and Vincenzo Pallotti an order styled the "Congregazione Apostolico." The Passionists are known by a coarse frock of black serge, a badge in white representing the heart of Jesus, a girdle, and sandalled feet. The Honorable and Reverend George Spencer, brother of the Earl Spencer, and formerly a clergyman of the English Church, visited America in that peculiar garb. The order of Pallotti, which as yet has received no distinctive name, dresses like any ordinary Roman priest. The object of the first is to excite in the faithful a greater devotion to the passion of our Saviour. It has had one very shining light in the person of Leonard of Porto Maurizio, since beatified. They live by alms and in strict poverty. A few men were gathered together, and addressed on the grand theme of the sufferings of Jesus. The speaker, Paul of the Cross, at once seized on those his eloquence had moved. They would go forth to advance the glory of the Crucified; their very designation should call to men's minds the passion of the Redeemer. The one object of their life should be the exaltation of the cross. In a short time men flocked to the new order—some who sought for an outlet for their zeal and devotion, others who wished a clearer idea of the rule of life most conducive to sanctity, and some as a means of livelihood. They spread rapidly; for, despite all modern indifferentism and skepticism, the grand story of the cross kindles in the coldest heart an enthusiasm nothing else inspires. The rich took off their robes to go barefooted, nobles became beggars, great lights of literature scrubbed floors and performed the most menial offices—all animated by the transcendent glory of the cross.

In an obscure street leading from the Ponte di San Sisto is the church of San Salvatore in Onda. It is a plain church, but in the right-hand corner near the altar rests a religious revolutionist. His name was Vincenzo Pallotti. The house annexed has his room, in the state he left it at his death—a long, dark apartment, in no way inspiring to devotee or student. Yet in the closet guarded by an iron wire screen which they show you, the true character of its occupant is revealed. Mark that discipline of stout waxed thongs ingeniously interwoven with pins and sharp iron points, still bearing traces of human blood—that cruel hair shirt, those shoes full of torturing nails, that girdle set with rasping points.

I knew a young man who decidedly objected to the discipline. Every Friday the prior walks up and down the corridor reciting in slow tones the "Miserere," and during this the novices are expected to flog themselves on the bare flesh. This young gentleman, who had never been flogged except at Stonyhurst, where he was by no means a consenter to the operation, disliking the performance, stationed himself in an angle of the wall, and flogged *it* right and left most heartily. His zeal excited the envy of those whose flesh appeared more tender or their devotion colder, until the prior, with a view to check the indiscreet ardor of the novice, peeped in one night, and of course was shocked to discover the real state of affairs. The scene that followed was rather comic. The prior, a "jokist," undertook to show him how to do it, and, after reciting a verse, lay to with a will, amid the howls of his pupil. Then he read another verse, and so on to the end of the psalm. When he departed he expressed his regret that it had not been the 119th instead of the 51st. At the monastery of St. John's Cowley, the Anglican revival, which is chiefly recruited by American clergymen, this same spirit of penance is not only inculcated, but exemplified in the superior, who, from being at one time a great exquisite, now never discards a shirt he has once put on until it falls from him of its own weak will. The Franciscans fully exemplify the sanctity of foul linen and dirt generally, as we shall see anon.

But, returning to Pallotti. He gathered around him three or four priests, all Italians, whom he despatched on missions to England, seemingly with but one object, that of gathering recruits. They obtained several young men, mostly Irish, and these were educated for the priesthood at San Salvatore, in their turn, to obtain recruits. The consent of the Pope, and a bull erecting the congregation into an order, is requisite ere it can have any status, and to this end the usual method is to get the founder made a saint. Several miracles are declared at times, and when money is forthcoming—for canonization is a most costly process—these are examined. The saint's claim is contested by counsel called the Devil's advocate, who tries to invalidate the miracles, but only with one end, apparently—to retard the process and add considerably to the cost. When his fiendship has been finally satisfied, a great festival is prepared, generally at St. Peter's. A large transparency of the saint elect is erected over the altar, veiled. At the moment the decree of canonization is pronounced, the veil is withdrawn, and the mass for the first time is celebrated in his honor, and it is lawful to say, "*ora pro nobis.*" After this the career of the new order founded by him is generally smooth. Churches and altars are built in honor of the new saint, and served by his monks. Funds and recruits flow in. The rule is approved after examination by the Congregation of Rites, and henceforth the superior of the Order ranks next to a bishop, has a seat by courtesy near the Pontifical throne, and by right in all general councils and synods.

The religious orders may be divided into three distinct classes—the active, the contemplative, and those which are neither, but partake of both. I propose to review this latter class first, as having many special points of interest not generally known. What in this country would be a sect in Rome becomes a confraternity. In these orders the man lives by rule, recites a certain office, wears a distinctive dress, and yet lives in the world. They are devoted to special works of mercy in Rome, such as attending the last hours of condemned malefactors, burying the dead, escorting the Viaticum to the sick, attending to pilgrims, etc. Two of these confraternities may suffice to explain the rest. I select the two most conspicuous, the Flagellants and the Penitents.

Pursuant to the ideas of self-torture to which I have referred, certain persons have formed themselves into a confraternity to castigate the wayward flesh by flagellation. The names of the members are only known to the superior, nor is any one of them able to recognize the other, for all go masked, and speaking is strictly prohibited. On certain nights—Friday being one of them never omitted—they wend their way to a certain church, a long black habit masking them from head to foot. As only the eyes are visible, it is impossible to say whether the wearer is man or woman. Indeed, it is popularly believed in Rome that several of the *demi-monde* of position resort to this mode of appeasing conscience, and obtaining immunity for further transgressions. On arriving at the church you are struck by its gloom; not a ray of light is visible, except those proceeding from the red sanctuary lamp. These kneeling figures might be the recumbent effigies of tombs, so fixed and motionless they seem. And this is with design. Every one shrinks from recognition, and therefore tries to be as unlike his or her real self as possible. A bell rings, and a priest, in surplice and violet stole, accompanied by two of the confraternity, approaches the altar, on which six candles of yellow wax are burning, and a huge crucifix, with a picture of Christ scourged in pre-Raphelite boldness, excites devotion. The priest commences a penitential litany, and the congregation respond in monotone. Then begins the recitation of the seven penitential psalms. At the conclusion of each a candle is extinguished; at the end of the sixth all the candles are out, and the church is in utter darkness. Then the priest calls on the flagellants to examine their consciences, and assists them by prominent questions, such as "Have I sworn any oath? Have I been guilty of lying?" etc., through the Decalogue and the commandments of the Church. He then recites an act of contrition and the "Confiteor." During this, the portion of the dress covering the back from the shoulders to the waist is unbuttoned, for the dress is so arranged that it can be removed without baring any other part. Now you see the meaning of the crossed whips of many thongs embroidered on the badge of the confraternity. Each one produces a similar whip, made heavy or light according to the ardor of his devotion. The priest then says, "For these and all other sins let us do penance before God." Then on the awful stillness bursts the "Miserere," recited in their loudest tone, and to the accompaniment of the discipline regularly administered. In fact, they keep time on their flesh. Some in fanatical zeal, stung perhaps by remorseful remembrances, lash themselves till the blood starts; others, more self-preservative, lay it on mildly. It sems as if that slow, dragging monotone will never end. But the "Gloria Patri" is reached at last, the scourges are laid aside, the habits readjusted, and the priest rises and pronounces absolution and blessing over the throng prostrate on their faces. The confraternity glide out silently into the darkness; they came like shadows, and so depart.

A very droll circumstance once came to light respecting these Flagellanti. One member was observed by another to be so timid in whipping himself, that he at once assisted him. Every time the weak-minded devotee brought down the lash the other laid on his. Surprised at the powerful result of so gentle a propulsion, he tried to decrease the momentum next time, but to his astonishment the blow was still heavier. He was inclined to forego the penance altogether, but feeling ashamed to evince laxity, he resolved to lay the discipline on as lightly as possible, half believing that it had some secret spring productive of concussion. And every time he laid it tenderly on his shoulders he experienced a tremendous shock. So disgusted was he that he quitted the confraternity.

—Dr. Hehn, at Berlin, and Professor Francesco Papa, at Turin, have each brought out a book on domestic animals in prehistoric times.

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246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622 27. Market value,	$1,255,270 00
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
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Interest from investments, 1869	114,626 74
	$2,106,554 19
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STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450 00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846 00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708 00
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Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
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KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

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FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
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TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
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DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¾ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3¾ by 8¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,
6¼ by 9¾ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be perfect, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars' —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1760.
Wrappers—3,596,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 28th instant, for cleansing the Sewer on the line of Front street, from Canal street north to Girard avenue, thence on Girard avenue to Mascher street, thence along Mascher street to Thompson street.

Also upon Canal street from Front street, to Germantown avenue, thence on Germantown avenue to Thompson street. Also from Canal street and Germantown avenue along the line of Canal street to Culvert street, and on Culvert street to Charlotte street.

Specifications and a profile of the work to be done may be seen at the Office of the Department of Highways.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
2 25 2t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23

STOVES, RANGES,

The First Performance of "The Barber of Seville."

A "Life of Rossini," by H. Sutherland Edwards, recently published, gives the following account of the first performance of *The Barber of Seville*:—

Madame Giorgi Righetti was the "Rosina" of the evening. Garcia, the celebrated tenor, was the "Almaviva." The "Figaro" was our friend the chief lodger, Luigi Zamboni, who, after distinguishing himself on all the operatic stages in Europe, became, like Garcia, a singing master, and taught other "Figaros," beside "Almavivas" and "Rosinas," how to sing Rossini's music. The original "Don Basilio" was Vitarelli; "Bartholo," Botticelli. The overture, an original work, written expressly for *Il Barbiere*, and not the overture to *Aureliano in Palmyra*, afterwards substituted for it, was executed in the midst of a general murmuring, "such," remarks Zanolini, "as is heard on the approach of a procession." Stendhal says that the Roman public recognized, or thought they recognized, in the overture the grumbling of an old guardian, and the lively remonstrances of his interesting ward. But he also says that the overture performed was that of *Aureliano;* probably he confounds two different representations. M. Azevedo thinks the original overture was lost through the carelessness of a copyist, but it is difficult to understand how not only the composer's score, but also the orchestral parts, could have been lost in this manner.

One thing is certain, that on the opening night the overture met with little attention. The introduction, according to Stendhal, was not liked; but this can only mean that it was not heard. The appearance of Garcia did not change the disposition of the public. "The composer," says Madame Giorghi Righetti, "was weak enough to allow Garcia to sing beneath 'Rosina's' balcony a Spanish melody of his own arrangement." Garcia maintained that as the scene was in Spain, the Spanish melody would give the drama an appropriate local color; but unfortunately, the artist who reasoned so well, and who was such an excellent singer, forgot to tune his guitar before appearing on the stage as "Almaviva." He began the operation in the presence of the public; a string broke; the vocalist proceeded to replace it, but before he could do so laughter and hisses were heard from all parts of the house. The Spanish air, when Garcia was at last ready to sing it, did not please the Italian audience, and the pit listened to it just enough to be able to give an ironical imitation of it afterwards.

The audience could not hiss the introduction of "Figaro's" air; but when Zamboni entered, with another guitar in his hand, a loud laugh was set up, and not a phrase of "Largo al factotum" was heard. When "Rosina" made her appearance in the balcony, the public were quite prepared to applaud Madame Giorgi Righetti in an air which they thought they had a right to expect from her; but only hearing her utter a phrase which led to nothing, the expressions of disapprobation recommenced. The duet between "Almaviva" and "Figaro" was accompanied throughout with hissing and shouting. The fate of the work seemed now decided.

At length "Rosina" reappeared, and sang the cavatina which had so long been desired; for Madame Giorgi Righetti was young, had a fresh, beautiful voice, and was a great favorite with the Roman public. Three long rounds of applause followed the conclusion of her air, and gave some hope that the opera might yet be saved. Rossini, who was at the orchestral piano, bowed to the public, then turned toward the singer, and whispered, "Oh, natura!"

The entry of "Don Basilio," now so effective, was worse than a failure the first night. Vitorelli's make-up was admirable; but a small trap had been left open on the stage, at which he stumbled and fell. The singer had bruised his face terribly, and began his admirably dramatic air with his handkerchief to his nose. This in itself must have sufficed to spoil the effect of the music. Some of the audience, with preternatural stupidity, thought the fall and the subsequent consequent application of the handkerchief to the face, was in the regular "business" of the part, and not liking it, hissed. The letter-duet miscarried partly, it appears, through the introduction of some unnecessary incidents, afterwards omitted; but the audience were resolved to ridicule the work, and, as often happens in such cases, various things occurred to favor their pre-determination.

At the beginning of the magnificent finale, a cat appeared on the stage, and with the usual effect. "Figaro" drove it one way, "Bartholo" another, and in avoiding "Basilio" it encountered the skirt of "Rosina"—behaved, in short, as a cat will be sure to behave mixed up in the action of a grand operatic finale. The public were only too glad to have an opportunity of amusing themselves apart from the comedy; and the opening of the finale was not listened to at all.

The noise went on increasing until the curtain fell. Then Rossini turned towards the public, shrugged his shoulders, and began to applaud. The audience were deeply offended by this openly-expressed contempt for their opinion, but they made no reply at the time.

The vengeance was reserved for the second act, of which not a note passed the orchestra. The hubbub was so great that nothing like it was ever heard at any theatre. Rossini, in the meanwhile, remained perfectly calm, and afterwards went home as composed as if the work, received in so insulting a manner, had been the production of some other musician. After changing their clothes, Madame Giorgi Righetti, Garcia, Zamboni, and Botticelli went to his house to console him in his misfortune. They found him fast asleep.

The next day he wrote the delightful cavatina, *Ecco ridente il cielo*, to replace Garcia's unfortunate Spanish air. The melody of the new solo was borrowed from the opening chorus of *Aureliano in Palmyra*, written by Rossini, in 1814, for Milan, and produced without success; the said chorus having itself figured before in the same composer's *Ciro in Babylonia*, also unfavorably received. Garcia read his cavatina as it was written, and sang it the same evening. Rossini, having now made the only alteration he thought necessary, went back to bed, and pretended to be ill, that he might not have to take his place in the evening at the piano. The charming melody which, in *Il Barbiere*, is sung by Count Almaviva in honor of Rosina, is addressed by the chorus in *Aureliano* to the spouse of the grand Osiris, *Sposa del Grande Osiride*, etc.

At the second performance the Romans seemed disposed to listen to the work, of which they really had heard nothing the night before. This was all that was needed to insure the opera's triumphant success. Many of the pieces were applauded; but still no enthusiasm was exhibited. The music, however, pleased more and more with each succeeding representation, until at last the climax was reached, and *Il Barbiere* produced those transports of admiration among the Romans with which it was afterwards received in every town in Italy, and in due time throughout Europe. It must be added that a great many connoisseurs at Rome were struck from the first moment with the innumerable beauties of Rossini's score, and went to his house to congratulate him on its excellence. As for Rossini, he was not at all surprised at the change which took place in public opinion. He was as certain of the success of his work the first night, when it was being hooted, as he was a week afterward, when every one applauded it to the skies.

THE COMING JOKER.

A Successor to George D. Prentice—Cool Even for the Season.

A man has applied for the vacancy on the Louisville *Journal* caused by the death of Mr. Prentice. The *Journal* publishes his letter, but gives no name. It is a remarkable specimen of cool assumption The writer says:—"I know very well that his place is not to be filled, yet I write you to ask the privilege of attempting to continue a *part* of his work—I allude to the spice, humor, geniality, and wit which he gave to the columns of the *Journal*." Then, after reciting his claims, and showing what he has done, the writer incloses several pages of specimens of his work, remarking that they are in a "little different vein" from that of Mr. Prentice. He also says he does not want steady employment in the office, "for the drudgery of a daily office kills every inspiration, and stops every thought." What his "inspiration" is may be seen by the following extracts from his specimens:—

"I som times say such a good thing I am afraid I am just rememberin of it.

"It is a good cine in a man, when he remembirs the Sabbuth day, to kepe it wholly.

"There is 4 krops that never phales—Fleece, Flyse, Wild Oats, and Babies.

"I hav often regretted that a man wasn't alwalse born with a small label on his back tellin what he was good for. As it is a man don't generally find out tull so late in the ceeson he's good for nuthin.

"You can't make cilver out of pewter, by skouring ov it nor platin it, tho' it's often tride."

Think of this in a "successor" to George D. Prentice!

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

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BLASIUS BROS.,

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ALBRECHT,

RIEKES & SCHMIDT,

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Full guarantee and moderate prices.

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WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

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JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfmz

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 9 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 6:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:25, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:20, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P.M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

RATRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 98 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 97 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 5:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning, from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:25 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:20 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 16§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:— WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	.....	9:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	.....	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	.....	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	.....	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	....	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	.....	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	.....	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.....	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	...	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	.....	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.....	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	.....	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	.....	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	.....	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	..	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	.....	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.....	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	...	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	....	12:20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	.....	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	..	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTI

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR TAXES.

The Receipts During the Year 1869.

In the following statement are given the receipts of the Receiver of Taxes during the year 1869, in detail:—

Taxes assessed for 1869	$5,864,683·50	
Discount allowed	381,188·93	
Net receipts to Sept. 1		$5,483,494·57
From Sept. 2 to Dec. 31, amount assessed	840,668·79	
Penalty added	17,266·23	
Net receipts from Sept. 2 to Dec. 31.		857,935·02
Total receipts for 1869		$6,341,429·59
Less amounts collected to credit of Supervisors of Twenty-second ward, per act of Assembly, March 18, 1869		17,309·64
Balance to city funds		$6,324,119·95
For 1868	$267,274·44	
Penalties	10,129·52	
Personal tax	5,492·33	
Total for 1868		282,896·29
For 1867	$94,828·23	
Penalties	3,089·01	
Clerical errors	934·48	
Total for 1867		98,851·72
For 1866	$8,823·52	
Penalties	632·25	
Total for 1866		9,455·77
For 1865	$3,235·36	
Penalties	261·03	
Total for 1865		3,496·39
For 1864	$854·52	
Penalties	121·74	
Total for 1864		976·26
For 1863	$269·20	
Penalties	40	
Total for 1863		269·60
Aggregate receipts		$6,720,065·98

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Mr. Hopkins asserted yesterday in Councils that a "female woman" had called on him in reference to the music bill, etc.

—Shoo-fly bonnets are out; they resemble in form an elongated beet.

—Young women in our retail dry goods stores have a familiar way of calling each other by their latter names, such as "Woodie," "Brownie," etc.

—President Cattell was yesterday very indignant over the conduct of certain newspapers that doubt the honesty of the members of the Girard Trust. Shoo fly!

—There is in the window of a store on Eighth street, above Filbert, a white silk dress pattern worth net about $200. Already some couple of dozen customers have endeavored to purchase it. Hard times these, aint they?

—The Music bill was again up in Select Council yesterday, but nothing was done. Louis will have to "see" some parties.

—The bridge across the Delaware and the public buildings will be completed about the same date, *i. e.*, January, 1970.

—The Excelsior colored regiment is to form the nucleus of a brigade. How are you fifteenth amendment?

WILL OF WILLIAM S. BAIRD—PUBLIC BEQUESTS.—This morning the will of William S. Baird, recently deceased, was admitted to probate in the Register's Office. The following are the public bequests in the will:—

Presbyterian Church of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, of which Rev. Mr. Hill is pastor	$1000
American Sunday School Union	1000
Pennsylvania Hospital	1000
Presbyterian Board of Publication	1000
Union Benevolent Association of Philad'a.	500
Merchants' Fund of Philadelphia	500
Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia	500
Northern Home for Friendless Children	500
Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church	1000
Presbyterian Superannuated Ministers' Fund of Pennsylvania	1000
Thanksoffering Fund of the Presbyterian Church of America	1000
To the executors, John Ralston, of Elderton, Armstrong county, Pa., and David B. Ervin, of Montgomery county, Pa., for charitable and humane objects	4000

WHITE AND BLACK.—Some few days ago a "moke" aged seventeen, named George W. Young, was discharged from the Arch Street House, on Delaware avenue, for neglect of duties. Yesterday, at the solicitation of a "white feller," aged twenty, named George Pierce, he visited his former place and stole therefrom a silver pitcher and ten dollars in cash. Discovering his loss, the proprietor, Mr. Chriss, secured the services of a Fourth district officer, and went in search of Young, who was found at a restaurant at Seventh and Lombard streets. Upon being accused of the theft he confessed his guilt, and stated that Pierce had put the job up. A search was then made for the latter, who was found at Seventh and St. Mary streets. The two will have a hearing at the Central Station his afternoon.

OUR HIGHWAYS do not quite repay the cost of keeping them in repair. The City Treasury, during the year 1869, received from this source $38,577·03, apportioned in the following manner:—

Sewer Permits	$24·00
Repaving	180·00
Sewer Rents	9,660·10
Dray, Cart, Wagon, etc., License	1,497·50
Building Permits	809·75
Vault	975·50
Hackney Coaches and License	402·00
Miscellaneous	1,454·94
Passenger Railway License	23,544·99
Railroad Turnouts	13·25
Omnibus License	15·00
Total	$38,577·03

ROBBERY OF A BRICKYARD.—On Monday night the brickyard of Thomas H. Flood & Bro., Allegheny avenue and Plank road, was robbed of 49 grate bars, the thieves taking the horse and wagon of the firm to haul the bars away. Chief Kelley being notified of the loss, detailed Special Officer Powell to ferret the matter out. The officer succeeded in tracing the goods to the junk shop of Thomas McVey, No. 1834 Germantown avenue, where 23 of the bars were found. McVey then assisted the officer, and the remainder of the bars, the horse and wagon, and the thieves were all captured in a house at Sergeant and Emerald streets. The prisoners give their names as Anton Keller, George Kraemer, and Fred. Schneider. They will have a hearing at the Central to-day.

HELPING TO MOVE.—Yesterday, whilst a poor family, residing near Second and Walnut streets, were engaged in removing their household effects, a "moke" named William Lane proffered his services to aid them, which were accepted. After the lapse of some little time, William was missed, and also several valuable articles. Word was sent to the Third District Station House, and last night William was arrested at Seventh and St. Mary streets. He will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr to-day.

A TILL-TAPPER.—A chap named Henry Wilson was caught yesterday whilst in the act of tapping the till of the drinkery kept by Richard Cougdon, Sixth and Master streets. He had already secured about $7. On his person were found nine pawn tickets, calling for clothing and other articles, and also a key, marked room 26, United States Hotel. He was taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him in default of $1000 bail to answer.

GAS EXPLOSION.—About 12·30 this morning a gas pipe in the house No. 913 Master street exploded, and an alarm of fire was the result. Fortunately a few buckets of water sufficed to extinguish the flames.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The Forty-second Annual Report of the Board of Managers—Operations of the Institution During the Year 1869—Its Present Condition and Prospects.

The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge have just submitted to the State Legislature, the City Councils, the Board of State Charities, and the contributors, its forty-second annual report.

The following shows the number of inmates in the institution during the year 1869:—

	White Department. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Colored Department. Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. Jan. 1, 1869	430	95	525	85	41	126
Admitted in 1869	209	55	264	48	23	71
Discharged	315	58	573	52	14	66
No. Jan. 1, 1870	324	92	416	83	38	123

The following is the contrast presented by the two departments:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
No. Jan. 1, 1869	515	136	525	126	651
Admitted in 1869	257	78	264	71	335
Discharged	367	72	373	65	439
No. Jan. 1, 1870	409	130	416	123	539

From this it will be seen that the number of inmates on January 1, 1870, was 112 less than on January 1, 1869, there being a decrease of 109 in the number of whites, of 3 in the number of colored, of 106 in the number of boys, and of 6 in the number of girls.

In the white department 120 boys and 38 girls, a total of 158, were committed to the institution by magistrates of Philadelphia; and 25 boys and 1 girl, a total of 26, by the courts of this city. Twelve boys and 8 girls, a total of 20, were returned to the institution after they had been indentured; and 10 boys voluntarily returned. The remaining admissions during the year to the white department were on commitments by the courts of different counties in the eastern part of the State.

Of the discharges during the year from the white department, those of 92 boys and 18 girls, a total of 110, were by indenture; 154 boys and 32 girls, a total of 186, were returned to their friends; 8 boys and 1 girl were discharged by order of the examining judges; the cases of 19 boys were returned to court; 4 boys were discharged by order of court; 36 boys and 7 girls, a total of 43, were discharged by the Managers; and 2 boys died—making the total of 373.

In the colored department, 25 boys and 16 girls, a total of 41, were admitted during the year, on commitments by magistrates of Philadelphia, and 5 boys on commitments by the courts of the city. Seven boys and 4 girls were returned by their masters after indenture; and one boy and one girl returned voluntarily. The remaining admissions were upon commitments by the courts of counties in the eastern part of the State.

Of the discharges from the colored department, those of 33 boys and 6 girls were by indenture; 15 boys and 4 girls were returned to their parents; 1 boy and 1 girl were sent to the Almshouse; 2 boys and 3 girls were discharged by the Managers; and 1 boy died, making the total of 66.

Of the commitments to the white department, 152 were on complaint and by request of their parents or nearest relatives, 113 of the number being boys and 39 girls. To the colored department 36 were admitted on complaint and by request of their parents or nearest relatives.

In the white department, of those admitted during the year 113 were of American parentage; 71 of Irish, 44 of German, 12 of English, 3 of French, 1 of Scotch, while the parentage of 21 was unknown. As to their nativities, 151 were born in Philadelphia and 71 in other parts of Pennsylvania, making a total of 222 born in the State; 19 were natives of other States, 2 of Ireland, 3 of Germany, 1 of France, 2 of England, and 1 of Canada, while the nativities of 14 were unknown.

Of those committed during the year to the colored department, 27 were natives of Philadelphia, 22 of other parts of the State, 7 of New Jersey, one of Massachusetts, and the remaining 14 of Southern States.

The expenses of the white department for the year amounted to $67,110·47; those of the colored department to $20,572·20—a total of $87,682,87. A balance of $1850 was paid on the loan account, leaving at the end of the year $250·85 in bank to the credit of the institution. At the beginning of the year 1869 there was a balance of $2,101·05; the receipts from warrants on the city and State treasuries, under appropriations for the support of the institution during 1868, 69, amounted to $62,500; from the labor of the white department, $21,527·68 was realized, and $2,815·53 from that of the colored department—a total of $24,343·21. To this should be added $779·26, received from the sale of old material, making the aggregate receipts for the year $89,783·52.

The report says:—"In their last report, the board adverted to the imperious necessity of providing additional accommodations for the inmates, and stated that the Councils of the city of Philadelphia had generously presented the Refuge with a lot on the west side of Twenty-second street, between Poplar street and Girard avenue, and adjoining a lot belonging to the Refuge. On this site it has been determined to erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of the white girls. Plans and estimates are now in a course of preparation, and it is expected that arrangements will be made for the commencement of the building early in April. It is hoped that the Commonwealth will lend her fostering aid in carrying out this benevolent measure. When these buildings shall be completed, the board will be enabled far more judiciously to classify the inmates, and secure a larger number of reformations.

"Occasionally persons are sent to the house, who, after careful examination and inquiry, are found to have been so long in the commission of crime as to be unsuitable associates for the other inmates, and whose influence would be highly pernicious. Such persons the managers have, from a sense of justice to their wards, been obliged to decline receiving."

BEATING AND WOUNDING A SEAMAN.—At noon to-day Joseph Hand (captain) and Charles Haines (first mate) of the barque Isaac R. Davis had a hearing before United States Commissioner Clarke, charged with beating and wounding Emanuel Flories, a seaman on board the barque. The latter testified that he shipped on board the Isaac R. Davis in Messina, Italy, to come to America to be discharged at a port in the United States as soon as he arrived. Captain Hand was unable to understand him by reason of his being a foreigner. Whenever the captain ordered him to do anything and witness could not understand him the captain became enraged; he struck him several times, on one occasion with a belaying pin on the forehead.

The second day he struck him he put him in irons and tied him to the mast; this was while they were on the high seas; was ill-treated all the way from Messina to Gibraltar; he never sharpened a knife to kill or wound any one on the vessel; the mate struck him several times with a rope; this was because he accidentally knocked his hat overboard; this happened at Gibraltar.

Nels Larson testified that he was employed on the vessel as a seaman; he knew the defendant, who was also on the boat; saw the assault on him, which was committed after leaving Gibraltar; the captain told the complainant to do a certain thing, but the latter did not understand him; the captain then called Flories a ——, and struck him several times with a block of wood, put irons on him, and tied him fast to the mast; never saw him strike him on any other occasion; complainant was tied at the mast from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening; complainant told witness that the mark on his forehead was caused by the blows given by the captain; the man was not disabled from duty.

The mate was discharged, and the captain was held to bail for a further hearing to-morrow.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. W. J. P. White, at Twentieth and Venango streets, was entered by burglars between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. Entrance was made by prying off a shutter. The noise made by the burglars awakened the family, and the depredators were frightened off before they succeeded in obtaining anything of value except several coats which were in the lower part of the house.

A CURIOUS BEQUEST—A GROVE FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—This morning the will of Wallace Lippincott, lately deceased, was admitted to probate. After citing certain private bequests the will reads:—

I give and devise unto David Bowen, undertaker, the Rev. Mr. Peters, of the Third Baptist Church, and the Rev. Robert M. Patterson, their heirs and assigns, all that property and real estate situated on the west side of Second street, below Plum street, and all that certain property situated at No. 832 Shippen street, and the property on the rear end thereof, in the city of Philadelphia, in and for the following trust and conditions, viz.:—That they, the said David Bowen, Rev. Mr. Peters, and Rev. R. M. Patterson, trustees, shall apply the income and rents of the said properties, for a term not exceeding five years, towards purchasing a grove or place of a suitable nature and character, within a reasonable distance from the city of Philadelphia, and to be located either in the States of Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and easy of access by steamboat or railroad, for the purposes of excursions of temperance societies and of Sabbath schools of the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches in the city of Philadelphia, south of Market street, said grove not to be less than ten acres or larger than twenty acres in area. From and after the purchase of the said grove the rents and income of the said properties to be applied towards paying for and maintaining the said grove in good order and repair, and if the said trustees deem it impracticable to purchase and maintain said grove, then I order and direct that they shall convey the abovementioned properties unto the Methodist Conference of the city of Philadelphia and their successors, to be applied by them for the advancement and benefit of Sunday schools, or of whatever religious and temperance purposes they may think proper.

Another item in the will sets forth:—

It is my express will and intention that the privileges and benefits of the devise for the purpose of purchasing and maintaining a grove shall be construed to apply only to the temperance societies and the Sabbath schools of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist churches south of Market street and east of Twelfth street, in the city of Philadelphia.

A codicil reads that the grove property shall go to the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be applied by him for the advancement and benefit of Sunday schools and temperance societies referred to.

THE CITY SOLICITOR—HIS APPOINTMENTS.—This morning Thomas J. Worrell, Esq., entered upon his duties as City Solicitor, the Mayor having signed the bill approving his sureties. Mr. Worrell has not officially announced his appointments, but we understand that he has appointed the following-named gentlemen:—

First Assistant—William P. Messick.
Second Assistant—H. R. Edmunds.
Financial Clerk—A. Atwood Grace.

THE PAYMENT OF THE CITY TAXES is still progressing with commendable rapidity. The following gives the figures:—

Receipts, Feb. 24	$192,534·00
Discount	14,833·65
Net receipts	$177,700·35
Before reported	584,164·80
Total for three days	$761,865·15

The total discount allowed in the same time was $63,941·99. The receipts exceed the first three days of last year $171,000.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—City Commissioner Major Alexander McCuen has the appointment of the Chief Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, and Thomas R. Locke, Commissioner, the appointment of the Messenger. The selections have been made—Mr. John S. Wetter, of the Eighteenth ward, for Clerk, and Lemuel Selby for Messenger. The appointees will not enter upon their duties until the first of March.

FOND OF BUTTER.—Sergeant Aiman, of the Seventh district, last night captured a chap named William Brown, at Second and Noble streets, whilst in the act of stealing some butter from a "shinner's" wagon. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Cahill who held him in $500 bail to answer.

A STEP-CHILD.—A female infant apparently but a few days old was found on the steps of the residence of Daniel McCullough, Main and Centre streets, Germantown, early yesterday morning. The little one was sent to the Almshouse.

NEW PASTOR FOR GERMANTOWN.—The Rev. Dr. Rumney, of White Plains, New York, has been called to Christ Church, Germantown, and will preach in that church on Sunday next.

A HEAVY NIGHT'S WORK.—The officers of the Third district force entertained no less than 100 lodgers last night. In contradistinction to this they report the arresting of but one prisoner.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

John Wells and David Scott were charged with larceny. It was proven that on the night of the 19th instant two men entered the stable No. 1011 Vernon street, and took away a set of harness and some rugs, cloths, and other carriage articles, and the same evening Scott and another man pledged them at a pawn shop at Eleventh and Poplar streets. Scott was identified by the pawnbroker and was convicted of receiving stolen goods, but there was no evidence whatever against Wells, who was therefore acquitted.

Lizzie Miller, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a valuable lot of clothing from the house of Reed A. Williams, at whose house in Germantown she was employed as a servant. While Mr. Williams' family were away from home on the 15th instant, a carriage drove up to the house, in pursuance of a preconcerted plan, and the prisoner entered it with a large bundle containing stolen goods, which she brought to a house in Lombard street, whither she was followed and arrested. She said she had been tempted to do this by a white man, who provided the carriage. Most of the stolen property was recovered.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning William Courtney, a fair-haired youth, was put upon trial, charged with stealing valuables from the mail. He was employed to carry the mail between Pennington and Oxford, and in this connection well known in that community. On the occasion in question the mail from Pennington had been made up, when the prosecutor appeared with a letter that he wished sent off, and he accordingly got the postmaster to cancel the stamp, and then handed it to the prisoner, having been told that he was perfectly reliable. This letter contained a check, a promissory note, and $80 in cash, and never reached the Oxford Bank, to which it was directed. Suspicion was at once aroused against the prisoner, who was accordingly arrested and searched, and upon him were found the check and money, which were identified by the owner. At least this was the testimony. The case is yet on trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

In the case of Dunlap vs. Campbell, which was to recover damages for injuries to a horse, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $160.

Ezra K. Conklin vs. William S. Steward. A feigned issue to try the ownership of a horse. Verdict for plaintiff.

Burton Mansfield vs. James B. Mageoch. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $114·38.

Virgilia L. Brooke vs. James Van Buren. A feigned issue to try the ownership of goods. Verdict for plaintiff.

James J. Taylor vs. James Berry. An action on a due bill, to which the defense alleged a failure of consideration. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.

In the brea ch of promise case of Lockhart vs. Cooper, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $646.

Fisher & Brother vs. Haynes & Miller. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $3845·99.

Jacob Mayer vs. Sauerback & Schwany. An action to recover for money loaned, the defense pleading payment in goods. Verdict for defendants.

James Caven vs. Hugh McDonald and Charles McKenna. An action on a mechanic's lien for bricks furnished. The defense alleged that the charge was excessive.

George Moon vs. Thomas N. Freeman. An action on a due bill. On trial.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	101¼	31 sh C & Am R.	115¼
$1200 do	101¼	6 do	115⅝
$1800 do	Old 100	25 do	115¼
$5000 C & A m 6s, '69	93⅜	17 sh Leh V R	54⅝
$5000 N Penna 6s	91	100 sh Read R	s30. 48⅜
$2000 do	95. 91	300 do	18. 48·81
2 sh Penna R	56⅞	100 do	48·81

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, South of Locust.—The regular Lectures of the Spring and Summer Session commence MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock. Free to the public. This affords an excellent opportunity for physicians and advanced students of medicine to complete their collegiate education. 2 25 2t*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

A Monthly Register of United States Bonds—Protection Against Forgery—The Deficiency Appropriation Bill—Naturalization—Proceedings in Congress To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Appropriation bill is finished. Among the items is ten thousand dollars for the Custom House at Sandusky, Ohio, and thirty thousand dollars for continuing work on the Appraisers' stores at Philadelphia. Secretary Boutwell was before the committee for some time to-day, relative to estimates in the appropriation bills still before the committee.

The Naturalization Bill.

The House Judiciary Committee has finished the general Naturalization bill, and agreed to report it by a vote of five to four.

Registered Bond Lists.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—On March 1, and on the first of each month thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to issue a circular giving a list of all the registered bonds that are converted on the books of the department, giving the acts under which they were issued, the donomination, and the numbers arranged numerically.

This list will be corrected monthly, and will prove of great value to brokers and bankers, as it will give them a chance to protect themselves from forgeries, etc., as when a bond shall be presented to them, they can at once refer to the list, and find whether it is caveated or not. The list to be issued March 1 will contain the numbers of about 400 such bonds, varying in denomination from $50 to $10,000 each, and of all acts from January 28, 1847, to date.

Copies for distribution will be sent to the Assistant Treasurers and United States depositaries throughout the country, where interest is paid, or they will be forwarded to any address upon application to the loan branch of the Secretary's office, where all correspondence relating to the subject should be addressed.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

From the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Williams reported a substitute for the bill incorporating the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad Company.

Mr. Howard reported, with amendment, the bill to fix the place of junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies.

Mr. Howard also introduced a bill to divide the State of Texas and to establish the Territories of Jefferson and Matagorda. He said the proposition was to divide Texas into three parts, the portion east of San Antonio and Trinity rivers containing, by the census of 1860, about 230,000 inhabitants, to be called the Territory of Jefferson; the portion between those rivers and Colorado river to constitute the State of Texas, which space in 1860 contained about 250,000 inhabitants, black and white. All west of the western boundary line of this State, embracing 115,000 inhabitants, to be denominated the Territory of Matagorda. These divisions were considered necessary in view of the present exceedingly extensive area of the State, and the incongruous character of the population. The assent of the State of Texas would be insisted upon to this arrangement before its admission to representation. The bill was referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. Harlan called up the bill for the sale of the Great and Little Osage Indian reservation in the State of Kansas, and for the settlement of said Indians in the Indian Territory.

A discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Trumbull, Harlan, and Drake, upon the Senate Committee amendment increasing the amounts to be paid for the lands from $1,600,000 to $2,000,000, and also upon the expediency and justice of further contracting the limits of the reservation assigned to the Osage Indians. The discussion was finally terminated by the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill was laid aside.

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to relieve the disabilities of various ex-Rebels. Referred.

He also presented the credentials of General Ames as Senator-elect from Mississippi, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The pending business, relative to the credentials of Mr. Revels as a Senator from Mississippi, was then taken up, and Mr. Vickers addressed the Senate.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. Starkweather, to encourage the building of first-class iron steamships, to aid in restoring commerce, and to provide for carrying the United States mail.

By Mr. Hoar, to establish a system of national education.

Mr. Jenckes, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to establish a Department of Justice. Recommitted.

Mr. Sargent offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing separate legislation for taxation of fruit distillations, and especially whether the latter interest cannot be properly relieved of the capacity, regulation, and per diem tax, etc. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cessna the Committee on Elections were discharged from further consideration of charges against the loyalty of Representative Hamil, of Maryland, the statements being merely ex parte, and the case not being followed up by the parties making them.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) presented the memorial of the Select and Common Council of Philadelphia, the Franklin Institute, and the Pennsylvania Legislature for the appropriate celebration of the centennial anniversary of American Independence.

The House then proceeded to vote on the reserved amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The amendment appropriating $14,500 for the Department of Education was adopted. Yeas, 100; nays, 46.

The amendment making appropriations for the Mint at Carson City, Nevada, as a subsitute for a clause abolishing the law which established it, was agreed to. Yeas, 82; nays, 63.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit the State of Georgia to representation in Congress, and asked to have it put upon its passage.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) hoped it would not be pressed till after it was printed. Georgia had already been admitted to representation.

Mr. Cullom said twice.

Mr. Butler—It is *in totidem verois* the same as the Virginia and Mississippi bills.

Mr. Eldredge suggested that Mr. Butler should also include the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Wood notified Mr. Butler that the bill could not possibly be disposed of to-day. The report was very far from being a unanimous one, and more than one or two amendments or substitutes would be offered by members of the Reconstruction Committee. It presented an entirely new question. He appealed to Mr. Butler to let the bill go over till Monday.

Mr. Butler yielding to the various suggestions made had the bill recommitted and ordered to be printed, giving notice that he would report it back on Tuesday.

Mr. Beck offered a substitute, which was ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills. A large number of bills reported from the Committee on Invalid persons were disposed of.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—The municipal election under the new charter takes place the first Saturday in March. No nominating conventions will be held, and every candidate will run upon his merits. Should the ratification of the fifteenth amendment be officially proclaimed before the election, the colored vote, amounting to 4000, will be cast.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Southern Railroad Convention.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—The delegates to the Southern Railroad Convention in session here yesterday left for New York at 9·30 this morning.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 25.—U. S. Five-twenties opened firm at 95⅝.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 73f. 90c.

HAVRE, Feb. 25.—Cotton opened quiet at 134f. afloat.

The State Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25.—The House was engaged during the entire morning on the appropriation bill. Adjourned until Monday evening.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Cotton steady; sales of 500 bales middling upland at 23¾c. Flour—State and Western a shade firmer, chiefly upon medium grades; Southern rather more steady at $5·65@9·75. Wheat a shade firmer. Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed, $1·14, winter red Western, $1·27@1·29; white atchigan, $1·40. Corn firmer, new mixed Western 93@94c., and $1·06 for old do. delivered. Oats steady; State, 63@65c. Western, 55@57c. Beef quiet. Pork dull, new mess, $26@26·25. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 15c. Whisky quiet at $1.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTS.

They Enter Upon Their Duties This Morning—Formal Possession of the Different Trusts Taken.

The new Board of Trusts assembled in their rooms, No. 19 S. Fifth street, this morning, in order to take formal possession and control of the trusts awarded to them.

William Welsh, Esq., presided, and Mr. H. W. Arey was elected Secretary *pro tem.*

The following report was submitted and adopted:—

The committee respectfully report that since their last report the proceedings pending between the board and the City of Philapelphia, for the purpose of obtaining possession of the trust property confided to them by the act of Assembly creating this trust have come to a final hearing before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting in banc, which has unanimously decided the law creating this trust, to be constitutional, and that to this board, of law and of right, belongs the custody, possession, and control of the trust property. That since this decree the city authorities having persisted in retaining the trust property, your committee caused to be filed through the permanent counsel of the board, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, in the Nisi Prius of the Supreme Court, a bill praying that the city might be enjoined against further intermeddling with the property of the trust, upon which bill was awarded a special injunction against the city authorities and functionaries restraining them from such further interference. A hearing on the question of making permanent this special injunction will take place on Saturday, the 26th inst. In the interval the city authorities have expressed their willingness to surrender all the property of the City Trust into the hands of this board, as will appear from the annexed resolution adopted by the Select and Common Councils held on the 24th inst.

EDWARD KING,
J. H. MICHENER.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That William M. Meredith, Edward Olmstead, John Geforth, and Franklin B. Gowen be retained as counsel of the city in the said case of Welsh et al. vs. The City of Philadelphia et al., of No. 47 January term, 1870, in the Supreme Court, and that said counsel be authorized and request-d to enter an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the City of Philadelphia vs. the Board of Trusts, of No. 6 January term, 1870; and also to enter such appeal in the case as William Welsh et al vs. The City of Philadelphia et al of No. 47 January term, if the final decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania wherein should be adverse to the said city, and that the Committee on Girard Estate be authorized and directed, upon request of the said counsel to take such measures as may be necessary to perfect either or both of said appeals.

And further resolved, That nothing in the resolution which became a law on July 20, 1869, entitled a resolution of instructions to certain city officials, shall be construed as an intention on the part of Councils to resist, or to authorize the officials of the city to resist, any proper legal process issued to place the said Board of Trusts in the possession and control of the trust property held by the city of Philadelphia.

The following resolutions were then offered by Henry M. Phillips, and adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed with authority to receive all the securities appertaining to the City Trusts, to place them in the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, under double lock, one key to be kept by the President of the board, and the other by the Superintendent of the Girard Estates, the committee to make a detailed report of the securities so received, and of the cash in hand, and where deposited.

Resolved, That the City Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the outstanding warrants when countersigned by the President of this board, and to pay all warrants drawn hereafter when signed by Charles S. Smith, Superintendent of the Girard Estate, or by Charles Oat, as Steward of the Wills Hospital, or as Superintendent of Trusts, provided all such warrants have been countersigned by William Welsh, President of this board.

Resolved, That all persons now employed in the administration of the Trusts be continued for the present and until otherwise ordered, on the same terms as hitherto; provided, that the Superintendent and Agent of the Girard Estate and the Superintendent of Trusts shall first give satisfactory security in the same amounts as have hitherto been required from them.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Girard Estates and of the Trusts, and the Steward of the Wills' Hospital be authorized to draw warrants upon the Treasurer for taxes and for wages and current expenses, so far as they may be approved of and countersigned by the President of the board.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine all transactions appertaining to the city trusts which have taken place or been consummated since June 30, 1869, and to report thereon to this board.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine and report on the origin, history, and condition of the several trusts committed to the board.

Resolved, That for the present, and until otherwise ordered by this board, a committee of five be appointed to supervise the real estate within the limits of the city, and also to carry out the provisions of Mr. Girard's will in relation to the improvement of Delaware avenue and Water street.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to supervise the real estate situated outside of the city limits.

Resolved, That for the present, three committees of five each be appointed to supervise and do whatever may be necessary for the management and conduct of Girard College, one to be called the Committee on Instruction and Library, another the Committee on Household, and the third the Committee on Admission, Discipline, and Discharge, and that, until otherwise directed, the existing rules for the government of the Girard College shall remain in force so far as the same may be applicable.

Resolved, That for the present a committee of five be appointed to supervise and do whatever may be necessary for the management and conduct of the Wills Hospital, and all other trusts, except the Girard trust.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a code of rules for the government of this board and the administration of its trusts.

Resolved, That the President of the board shall be *ex officio* a member of all committees thus far appointed.

Resolved, That permits to visit Girard College be only issued by members of this board.

Resolved, That the Secretary *pro tem.* be authorized to procure the requisite stationery, and that the Superintendent of the Girard Estates draw the warrant therefor.

Resolved, That when this board adjourns it shall be to meet this afternoon at a quarter before 4 o'clock at the directors' room in the Girard College, to take formal possession of that institution, that they may enter on their duties; and the President of the board is hereby requested to announce to the officers and inmates of that institution so much of the above action as he may deem expedient and proper.

The following committees were then announced, as provided for by the different resolutions:—

No. 2. Receipt of Securities—Biddle, Claghorn, and Benson.

No. 5. Examination, etc.—Campbell, Mann, Fell, Wagner, and Mitchener.

No. 6. Trusts, etc.—King, Collis, and Benson.

No. 7. City Real Estate—Mitchener, Cattell, Campbell, Benson, and Stuart.

No. 8. County Real Estate—Fell, Wagner, Claghorn, Mann, and Phillips.

No. 9. Conducting the Girard College, Committee on Instruction—Mann, King, Campbell, Fox, and Biddle. Committee on Household—Stuart, Mitchener, Cattell, Fell, and Collis. Committee on Admission, etc.—Benson, Phillips, Wagner, Claghorn, and Welsh.

No. 10. Wills Hospital—Claghorn, Mann, Mitchener, Fox, and Biddle.

No. 11. Committee on Rules, etc.—Phillips, Collis, and Cattell.

Adjourned.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
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FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Monarch the Day's Sensation—The Anxiety to See the British Ironclad Leaves the House Scarcely a Quorum—French Politics.

Storm and Interruption to Cable Communication.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bare Quorum in the House.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There is barely a quorum in the House to-day, a large number of members having gone over to Annapolis to see the British steamer Monarch.

The Georgia Bill.

General Butler has reported, from the Reconstruction Committee, a bill to admit Georgia to representation in Congress. Its terms are the same as the bills under which Virginia and Mississippi were admitted. Mr. Beck, Democratic member of the Reconstruction Committee, reported a substitute admitting the State without conditions.

Alaska.

The House Commerce Committee, it is believed, will report in favor of renting the Alaska seal fisheries to private corporations, notwithstanding the protest of the Secretary of the Treasury against it.

Gold Panic Investigation.

The Banking and Currency Committee listened to the reading of the report of General Garfield on the Wall street gold panic investigation to-day. The report is very long, and Garfield did not finish reading it, reserving part of it for another meeting. The Democrats in the committee have given notice of their intention to offer a minority report. Garfield's report exonerates all Government officials, while the Democrats think some of them deserve censure.

Selling Cadetships.

Logan's cadet investigation is progressing. Six witnesses were examined to-day relative to the case of Congressman Deweese, of North Carolina. It looks as if he would be caught.

No action was had in the case of Butler, some new statements having been brought to the attention of the committee.

Executive Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:—George R. Kibbe, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District, New York; George S. Goodwin, Assessor Internal Revenue, First district, Wisconsin. Postmasters—Theodore C. Phillips, Bay City, Michigan; George F. Clarke, Los Angios, California; John W. Cummings, Ware, Massachusetts.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

**The Excursion